

Financial Reforms In Italy Open Way For Foreign Banks

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — A cabinet committee, in one of the most sweeping overhauls of Italy's banking laws since 1936, has empowered the nation's banks to expand through acquisitions and has given foreign banks the right to start operating anywhere in the country.

The new regulations, which are to take effect in June, also streamline domestic lending practices and sweep aside most obstacles for Italian banks wanting to set up operations abroad.

The new policy, approved late Thursday by the Interministerial Committee for Credit and Savings, appears to be aimed at meeting a 1982 European Community deadline for a fully integrated European banking system. Analysts said the reforms were likely to lead to a radical consolidation of Italy's fragmented banking industry and set the stage for the emergence of foreign banks as major players in the Italian domestic market.

"The changes are revolutionary," said Elio Tartaglia, managing

director of Banco di Santo Spirito in Rome. "They have finally allowed the banks to be grown-ups."

Italy's current banking rules prohibit foreign banks from operating in markets outside their primary place of business, except when dealing with foreign companies or Italian exporters. The rules also have limited most of the country's more than 1,000 banks to local operations by restricting their ability to set up branches.

Under the new regulations, which sharply reform the country's cornerstone 1936 Banking Act, domestic banks will now be empowered to buy branches from one another or to purchase the right to operate in markets currently dominated by other local banks or one of Italy's three national banks.

Foreign banks, also effectively limited to one locality, will now be free to compete for deposits or business anywhere in the country, although their ability to set up branch offices will still be limited.

The panel also streamlined standards for granting medium- and long-term loans, clearing the way for individual banks to react more quickly to lending opportunities.

Under current regulations, most of the country's seven types of banks are restricted to issuing only short-term loans of up to 18 months, except for house loans and other specific exceptions.

The committee, citing the need "to integrate and rationalize" the country's financial markets and lending practices, virtually abolished the distinctions between the main categories of banks. All will now be allowed to issue medium-term credit.

The new measures, although endorsed by the Bank of Italy, sharply curtail the central bank's historically rigid control over the banking sector. In the past, such routine decisions as setting up a new branch office required Bank of Italy approval, and clearance typically required years of negotiation.

The new measures are very positive," said Ammosaro Zocchi, president of the Rome-based National Association for the Study of Banking Problems. "Anything that makes our banking system more competitive and more international is worldwide."

Mr. Zocchi cautioned that many of Italy's banks were ill-prepared to cope with the new competition from foreign banks that the new regulations allow.

"Many of our experts lack the skills and attitudes necessary to cope with international banking and finance," he said. "The internationalization of our system is not going to be easy."



Lise Lesèvre, left, and Simone Lagrange, arriving Friday at the Palais de Justice in Lyon to testify at the trial of Klaus Barbie. They recounted how they had been tortured in 1944.

Communal Clashes Kill 13 in India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Moslems carrying daggers and swords stormed out of India's largest mosque Friday and attacked Hindus in the ancient center of Delhi. Officials said 4 persons were killed and 134 injured.

In Meenut, 45 miles (about 70 kilometers) northeast of New Delhi, nine persons died in a fifth day of Hindu-Moslem clashes. United News of India reported.

The rioting occurred after the army lifted a three-day curfew to allow 2,000 Moslems to pray in the Jamia Masjid mosque.

Anwari Khan, a spokesman who took an injured friend to the hospital, said Moslems armed with daggers, swords, baton sticks and iron rods poured out of the mosque and "attacked Hindu shops and also Hindus on the street."

Kiran Bedi, a local police chief, said Moslems leaving the mosque chanted, "We want Babri Masjid back with us," a reference to a shrine in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Last year, a court opened the shrine to worship by Hindus only.

See DELHI, Page 2

Recalling Barbie: At Trial, Woman Describes Days of Torture at Age 13

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

LYON — The court trying Klaus Barbie was still and silent Friday as Simone Lagrange recounted how, as a 13-year-old girl in Lyon 43 years ago, she was beaten senseless by the former Nazi officer, who was trying to force her to disclose the whereabouts of her brother and sister.

Mrs. Lagrange spoke calmly and precisely, in a voice laden with sadness, as the court tried the wartime chief of the Gestapo in Lyon on crimes against humanity continued to hear stories of Nazi persecution.

She said that she and her parents, all of them Jews, were arrested on D-Day, June 6, 1944, "a day that started with joy and ended in sadness for us," she said. Her mother was gassed to death at the Auschwitz concentration camp the day Paris was liberated by allied troops.

"Yes, Mr. President," she said, addressing André Cerdini, the presiding judge, "the gas chambers existed."

She was among the thousands of prisoners evacuated from Auschwitz in 1945, ahead of advancing Soviet troops, when, by chance, she

saw her father among a group of prisoners. A camp guard allowed the two, who had been separated for two years, to meet, and Mrs. Lagrange thought they would be allowed to embrace.

Then, abruptly, the guard forced her father to kneel and shot him in the head.

"It was not Barbie who put bullets into our heads," she said, "but it was he who sent us into hell. He is the first to be responsible."

Mrs. Lagrange was one of six persons to testify Friday to brutality and mistreatment at Barbie's hands. Another was Lise Lesèvre, an 86-year-old former member of the Resistance, who has, through television appearances and a book published recently, become something of a heroine in France.

See BARBIE, Page 5

Mrs. Lesèvre, who survived deportation to the Ravensbrück camp and two years of forced labor, refused the court's invitation to give her testimony seated. Instead, she stood, gripping bars on either side of the witness box, and described 19 days of interrogation and torture by Barbie.

"He was a savage," she said. "He always carried a swagger stick and when he had nothing to hit with, he tapped it all the time against his boots, so we could always tell that he was coming to the cell by the sound of the tapping that preceded him."

"You had the feeling that a ferocious beast was coming into the cell. It was absolute terror."

Mrs. Lesèvre, who is not Jewish,

See BARBIE, Page 5

Experts Explain Why Stark Was Vulnerable

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Naval experts, describing how Iraqi missiles could have slipped past the defenses of the U.S. frigate Stark, have provided details indicating that other ships in the Middle East Task Force could be vulnerable to a similar attack that was not clearly anticipated.

The portrayals of the experts — including John F. Lehman Jr., who, until last month, was the secretary of the navy — highlighted the importance of new operating rules that were adopted since the attack in the Gulf. The rules dictate that Iranian and Iraqi planes approaching in a threatening manner are to be shot down before they get close enough to launch missiles.

As the experts described the May 17 attack on the Stark by an Iraqi Mirage F-1 fighter, which killed 37 sailors, the Pentagon disclosed that Iraqi planes flying toward the destroyer Waddell on Monday and

See GULF, Page 5

Mozart Autograph Symphonies Sell for £2.6 Million

A 508-page volume of nine symphonies by Mozart was sold Friday in London for a record £2.6 million including premium. The works, almost entirely in Mozart's hand, were probably bound by his father, Leopold. They were written in the 1770s,

NATO Expected to Back Modified Arms Proposal

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The NATO allies are moving toward accepting a modified version of the Soviet Union's offer to remove its medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe if the United States does the same, officials say.

Under the emerging alliance position, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would accept the so-called double-zero offer on the condition that West Germany's 72 aging Pershing-IA missiles are excluded from the agreement and possibly modernized, these sources said.

The Pershing-IA's, whose nuclear warheads are under U.S. control, are short-range weapons, capable of traveling 300 to 600 miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers).

After two days of talks with President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said at a news conference Friday that he was "examining very seriously" the possibility of eliminating short-range missiles as well as medium-range weapons, which can hit targets 600 to 3,000 miles away.

"We think it's a good idea to eliminate these arms," he said, adding that he would give Bonn's final response on June 4.

Mr. Kohl stressed West Germany's special position because of its East bloc border, thus facing the Warsaw Pact's superior array of battlefield nuclear systems, conventional arms and chemical weapons.

"Disarmament is not a goal in itself," he said. "At the end of the process, security must be improved, not diminished."

Any agreement on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles must be tied, therefore, to further negotiations aimed at removing other imbalances between the two sides' forces, he added.

Mr. Mitterrand endorsed the double-zero plan, calling it "a good initiative." But he expressed sympathy with Bonn's reservations and acknowledged that eliminating the Pershing-IA's would create special difficulties for West Germany.

Signs of progress toward a unified NATO stance in favor of a mod-

ified double-zero pact came the day after a U.S. official warned in Brussels that the Reagan administration was losing patience with Bonn's inability to make up its mind on the Soviet offer.

If the European allies remained divided, the official hinted, the Reagan administration might negotiate a disarmament deal covering European missiles on its own.

While the United States, Britain and all smaller NATO nations have expressed willingness to accept the Soviet plan, West Germany's coalition government remains divided.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats favor the offer while Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats fear it would leave West Germany exposed to the superior might of the Warsaw Pact.

Officials say, however, that the Bonn government is now moving, with French encouragement, toward accepting the Soviet offer on condition that the Pershing-IA remains.

NATO would justify the exclu-

See KOHL, Page 5

Arms Talks in Geneva Shift Into High Gear

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

GENEVA — It is only a two-minute car ride from the Soviet mission at the bottom of the curving Route de Pregny to the U.S. mission at the top of two stone complexes with high walls where, one might argue, the fate of mankind is being negotiated.

Intimacy has become a virtue as the Geneva nuclear arms talks, which began two years ago, have shifted into high gear. There is a palpable sense among the U.S. and Soviet negotiators that an agreement may be clinched. Their dealings have become crisp, frequent, nonpolemical and, allowing for the ideological divide, faintly comradely.

On a recent wet afternoon, a Mercedes 280E from the Soviet mission swept Alexei A. Obukhov, a white-haired former graduate student at the University of Chicago, to the entrance of the six-story U.S. mission, where Maynard W. Gilman, the chief U.S. negotiator of medium-range missiles and a graduate of the University of Illinois, was waiting for him.

The two negotiators and their aides quickly moved to a modern conference room where a table was laden with soft drinks and peanuts. Three groups of subcommittees meet regularly seven times each week, discussing how to reduce and

then eliminate medium-range missiles, but this encounter was an impromptu one.

Such ad hoc get-togethers have become increasingly common as the U.S. and Soviet teams race against a deadline imposed by the rhythm of the U.S. political calendar. If a treaty abolishing medium-range missiles in Europe is to be

"We talk about skiing and jogging and whatever" before getting to the meaty substance of negotiations.

— A U.S. negotiator

ratified by the Senate before President Ronald Reagan leaves office, it is generally accepted that it must be drafted and submitted to the lawmakers by March or April of 1988.

Each side has submitted a draft treaty. The negotiators then disassembled both documents and put their parallel articles side by side to prepare "joint working texts." These texts will become, when all the differences between the two are eliminated, a "joint draft text." Or so the negotiators hope.

"None of this goes rapidly," said a U.S. negotiator, explaining the process of "eliminating the brackets" — finding words that are acceptable to both sides. "You're drafting a contract between two countries, and you have to spend a lot of time on the precision of words."

There are still thorny matters to be negotiated as well.

The Soviet treaty is known to be much less detailed and exhaustive than the U.S. one on the crucial issue of verification. It is not clear whether both sides will retain 100 medium-range warheads far from the European front, and the sensitive issue of shorter-range missiles is being openly debated in West Germany and within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Drafting groups are also at work in the two other realms of the Geneva talks — on strategic weapons and space defenses. The Americans submitted a draft treaty on May 8 calling for a 50-percent reduction of intercontinental missiles, and the Soviet side has been asking questions about it while promising that a Soviet proposal is being prepared in Moscow.

But in the U.S. delegation, no one disputes that Mr. Gilman, a compact and precise man with a taste for three-piece suits, is the hare in the three-cornered race and that none of the tortoises seems very confident of overtaking him.

"The important thing we've been trying to decide," said an American in the slower track, "is where the Soviets' bottom line is, and to tell

See GENEVA, Page 5

Israeli Wins a Delay On Iran Arms Testimony

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Israeli government, with the apparent backing of the State Department, succeeded Friday in delaying a special prosecutor's subpoena for grand jury testimony from David Kimche, a former top Israeli diplomat who was a key early link with the White House in the secret sale of arms to Iran.

Mr. Kimche had apparently been surprised by the subpoena, which was served on him Wednesday in New York, where he was on a business trip.

He asked U.S. District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr. to quash the subpoena, issued by Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor investigating the arms sale and the diversion of some proceeds to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

After a two-hour closed hearing before Judge Robinson, Mr. Kimche said, "All I can say is I'm



David Kimche

leaving. As you can see, I'm not appearing before the grand jury today. I can leave the country when I want and come back when I want."

Mr. Kimche, a former Israeli intelligence official who was director-general of the Foreign Ministry in 1985 when he broached an arms-for-hostage deal with Iran to White House officials, later left the United States to return to Israel.

In Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir denounced the Walsh effort to subpoena Mr. Kimche as "a clear violation" of the agreement between two governments on how questions about Israel's role in the Iran-contra affair would be handled.

Mr. Shamir said Mr. Kimche "would not be permitted to be interrogated" by the grand jury.

Sources said Judge Robinson agreed to grant a delay in the understandings that Mr. Kimche would testify.

Foreigners are allowed to cite Fifth Amendment protections against self-incrimination.

Nearby, the judge set a timetable giving each side time to file legal papers before he makes a final decision on whether to enforce the subpoena.

Even if Mr. Walsh succeeds, in what now might be protracted legal arguments, there is no guarantee that Mr. Kimche would testify.

To learn more about the origins of the uni-

To Astronomers, 'Eiffel Moon' Is a Villain

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A proposal to give Paris' best-known landmark a starring role in space is creating another version of Star Wars, with the Eiffel Tower company cast as the Evil Empire by astronomers who fear their research into the origins of the universe may be jeopardized.

The company

Polish Historian Seeks to Evaluate, Exploit Gorbachev's Reforms

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Adam Michnik has spent most of the 1980s in a prison cell, a symbol both of Poland's defiant opposition movement and the intolerance of its Communist government.

Now, only 10 months after being released in an amnesty, he finds himself grappling with the issue of whether the system that imprisoned him is moving toward real change under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The question is one that is facing a generation of opposition activists and intellectuals in Eastern Europe who have spent their lives struggling against Soviet-backed Communist rule. And it is one for which Mr. Michnik, as the increasingly renowned theoretician of Poland's democratic opposition, has a particular standing of authority.

So far, said Mr. Michnik, 40, he is counseling that Mr. Gorbachev's reform drive be stimulated rather than dismissed. "One shouldn't say that nothing changes in Russia," he said. "One should up the ante."

At the same time, Mr. Michnik, a historian, leaves no doubt about the criteria by which he believes Mr. Gorbachev should be judged.

"The only real measure of change," he says, peering up and down a room with a gaze learned from prison, "is improvement in human rights." If Gorbachev really wants to show that he rejects militarism and imperialism, he must allow people to live freely in their own societies.

The mixture of political flexibili-



Adam Michnik, the Polish writer, says the Soviet reform effort should be stimulated.

ty and moral certainty, of high-minded rhetoric, is the trademark of this man who, perhaps better than any of his peers, has managed to combine the roles of intellectual and activist in a Communist country.

In the West, Mr. Michnik's reputation has grown in recent years as one of Europe's most original political thinkers, a formulator and principal defender of the nonviolent resistance to totalitarianism

embodied by the banned Solidarity union movement.

In Poland, meanwhile, he remains a dynamo of opposition organization, a spokesman, adviser, investigator and coordinator. He seems to spend many of his days rushing from political meetings to briefings with diplomats to underground encounters with clandestine printers and publishers.

"I consider my writing as one form of my activism," Mr. Michnik

said this week. "As for the rest of what I do," he added with characteristic playfulness, "that is something the Polish police would pay a lot of dollars to know about."

Even by Mr. Michnik's standards, this week has been exceptional. On Tuesday, he lunched with Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, who was paying a visit to Poland. He met Thursday with a delegation of union leaders from Chile who traveled to Poland

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and legal existence in 1980-81 saw Mr. Michnik's theory largely fulfilled through the independent union and hundreds of cultural and

political organizations that sprung up around the country. Today, although Solidarity has been reduced to small bands of activists, and independent printers once again risk fines and imprisonment, Mr. Michnik said the "independent society" he envisioned remains a reality.

The fact is that in Poland there

exists an organized civil society," he said. "We have our own underground newspaper, we have our underground publishing houses, and we have our own independent cultural activity. This is the most important breakthrough, because these institutions are what is bringing us closer to democracy in Poland."

■ Better Links Are Sought

Upon arriving Friday in Warsaw, Mr. Kennedy said he had come to Poland on a mission to improve ties between Warsaw and Washington that went sour with the imposition of martial law six years ago, United Press Interna-

tional reported.

"We have a mission on this trip

— to listen, to learn what we can do to improve relations between our countries," the senator said. "I hope we can work together in a way that advances the process of normalizing our diplomatic relations."

Accordingly, he was a founder in 1976 of both the Workers Defense Committee, known by its Polish initials, KOR, and Poland's first underground publisher, Nowa, which continues to turn out uncensored books, magazines and audio and videotapes in tens of thousands of copies.

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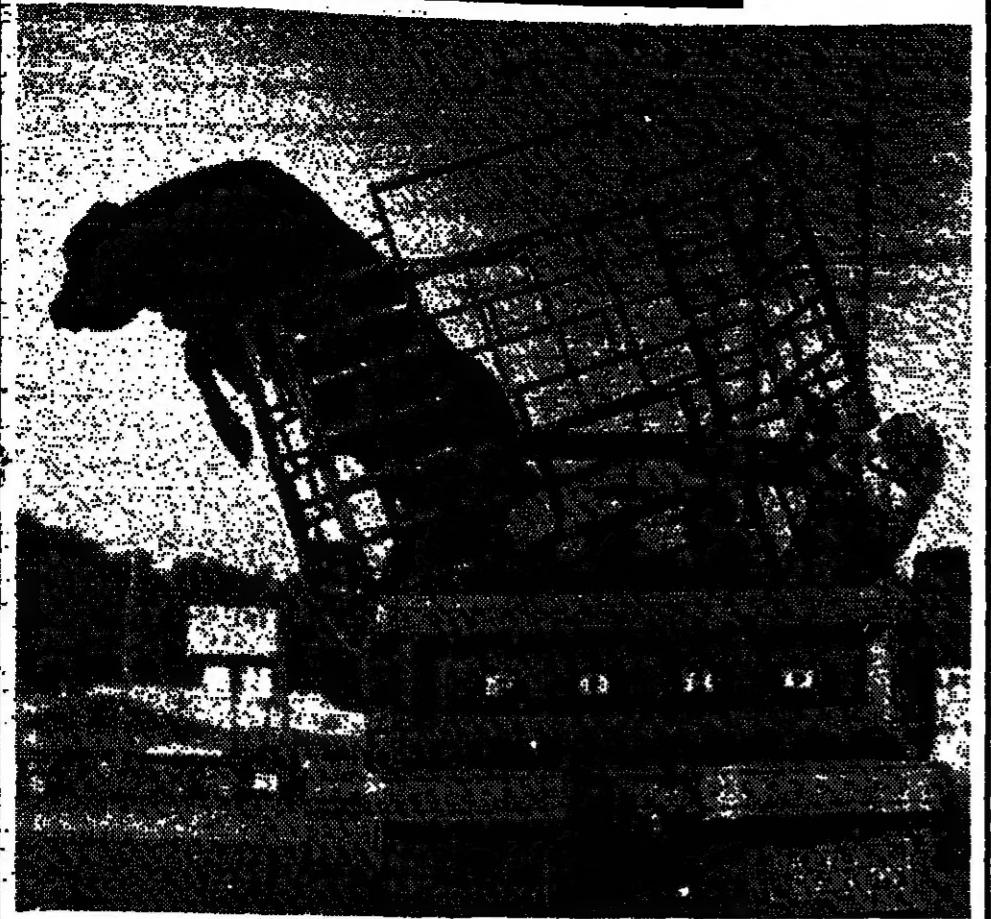
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AMERICAN TOPICS

BULL'S WANDERLUST — A brangus bull wanted out of a pickup truck in Coffeyville, Kansas and Janet Hurley did her best to hold on as the beast tried to escape from the gate surrounding the truck bed. Her husband, Tony, had to stop the truck at a local park where the stubborn bull was held in a pen used during the city's annual rodeo.

N.Y. Public Schools Scarred by Neglect

New York City's public school buildings are in abysmal condition because of budgetary cutbacks dating from the fiscal crisis of 1975, The New York Times reports.

At Pacific High School, across the street from the Board of Education headquarters in Brooklyn, some classroom windows are boarded up. At Intermediate School 88, bouncing a basketball in the gymnasium brings down plaster. Ceilings are caved in, paint peeling.

"What kind of message does it tend to children," asked Noel Krieger, principal of Seward Park High School in Manhattan, "when they look out the window and see shining new office buildings in an area like this, but nothing being done for their school?"

Robert F. Wagner Jr., president of the school board, says it would cost \$4.2 billion in the next 10 years to rehabilitate the city's 1,000 school buildings. Mayor Edward I. Koch has promised half that amount.

Short Takes

Hollywood is making more and more sequels to successful films. Now shooting, or about to, are "Superman IV," "Revenge of the

Nerds II," "Jaws IV," "Rambo III" and "Death Wish IV." Although long scorned by Paul Altamario, a Washington Post film critic, as the celluloid version of fast food, sequels have become "almost a given," in the words of Leonard Maltin, a movie critic on television. "You hear talk of sequels almost before a film comes out."

Shorter Takes: Florida has become the 31st state to bar localities from regulating guns. The new bill erases 400 local gun-control laws. • U.S. traffic deaths increased by more than 2,000 last year, according to the National Transportation Safety Board: 45,840 in 1986, compared to 43,795 in 1985.

Richard N. Perle, former assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, is writing a monthly column for the weekly U.S. News & World Report. His first column says former President Richard M. Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger "are wrong when they argue that NATO's deterrent will be rendered inadequate by a deal in which the Soviets scrap four or five warheads for each one we give up." Mr. Perle officially left the government May 8. His first column was in the magazine's May 25 issue.

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

Columnist Criticizes Medical Manners

Medical personnel who call patients by their first names should cut it out, says Victor Colgin columnist for The Washington Post's weekly magazine, Health. He says his mail shows the "overwhelming majority of readers" want to be called Mr., Mrs., Miss or Ms. He doubts a survey of 200 patients showing that only 18 percent wanted to be addressed by their last names, saying, "The subjects were not free souls at the time but hospital patients, eager to please their captors."

Susan Guzman of Germania, Pennsylvania, said she found that it is "the orderlies and nurses' aides the personnel lowest in the medical power hierarchy" who most often use first names without permission. Dr. Robert Howard of Minneapolis wrote: "Medical people are not alone in this egregious habit. To an increasing extent, I have had store clerks, bartenders and telephone sales persons address me by my first name."

John Nugent of Vienna, Virginia, said salesmen are the worst offenders. "When I meet this type I say, 'My name is Nugent,' and when they ask my first name, I say, 'Mister.'"

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Studies Meese's Role In Effort for Plane Maker

By Mary Thornton and George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The special prosecutor investigating actions by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and Lyn Nofziger, a former White House aide, in connection with the Wedtech Corp., has been expanded to include their activities on behalf of Fairchild Industries Inc., sources said.

"What worries me," said Mr. Wiesel, winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, "is maybe I have not seen the past and what I have seen here is the future."

His visit to Hiroshima was an unusual marriage of catastrophe: a survivor of the Auschwitz and Buchenwald death camps and the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima 42 years ago.

"Auschwitz was meant to be the condemnation of the last Jew to death," he said. "Here, obviously, it wasn't meant to kill the last Japanese."

Deborah Tucker, a Fairchild spokeswoman, confirmed Thursday that the company had been contacted by Mr. McKay's office. She said the company has been "cooperating fully" with the grand jury.

Mr. McKay was appointed early this year to investigate Mr. Nofziger's lobbying activities in 1982 for Wedtech and several other concerns, shortly after he left his White House job. Federal law prohibits former government officials from lobbying the government for a year after leaving their positions.

Mr. Meese, who was counselor to the president from 1981 until he became attorney general in the spring of 1985, asked Mr. McKay last week to expand his investigation. Mr. Meese asked that the inquiry include any possible impropriety by him in connection with Wedtech.

Sources familiar with the Fairchild transactions said Mr. Nofziger became involved with the company shortly after his departure as White House political director in January 1982. The sources said Mr. Nofziger was brought in on behalf of Fairchild by a Washington lawyer, Stanton Anderson, who had been hired by Fairchild to lobby for the A-10.

Sources said Mr. Anderson was cooperating with Mr. McKay and had testified before the grand jury. They said several grand jury witnesses had been asked about Mr. Meese's support for Fairchild in the effort to extend production of the A-10. The investigators "are very interested in Meese's role in the transaction," said a source familiar with the grand jury investigation.

A Justice Department spokesman, Terry H. Eastland, declined to comment. James E. Rocap, one of Mr. Meese's lawyers, said he could not comment on the Fairchild aspect.

Mr. Meese has acknowledged that he interceded on behalf of Wedtech in 1982 after receiving a series of memos from a San Francisco lawyer, E. Bob Wallach, a close friend who was then associated with Wedtech.

Later that year, the company received a \$32 million contract from the army for small engines. Sources have said that Mr. Wallach later made \$1 million in stock profits and payments from Wedtech, which is now being reorganized under federal bankruptcy laws.

In 1985, at Mr. Wallach's suggestion, Mr. Meese liquidated family stock holdings worth about \$65,000 and invested the money with W. Franklin Chin, a San Francisco businessman who was then a Wedtech consultant and became a company director later that year.

Separate probes of Wedtech are being conducted in New York by the U.S. attorney for Manhattan, Rudolph W. Giuliani, and the Bronx district attorney, Mario Merola.

Court Urges U.S. Ruling On Aliens' Free Speech

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A higher court should decide whether foreigners in the United States have the same right to free speech as American citizens, a federal district judge has ruled.

Judge Stephen V. Wilson said Thursday that the district court lacked jurisdiction to decide whether a 1952 law allows the government to deport aliens for expressing views it considers subversive. He left the matter to be decided by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in San Francisco.

The case concerns the Justice Department's effort to deport seven Jordanian citizens and a Kenyan it has accused of making speeches and distributing literature in support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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The eight foreigners in the case originally were charged with subversion under a section of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration Act that prohibits foreigners in the

Wiesel, at Hiroshima, Challenges Japan

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — Elie Wiesel, chronicler of one of mankind's greatest horrors, viewed the legacy of a different disaster Friday and left speaking grimly of the "Biblical malediction" he had observed.

"What worries me," said Mr. Wiesel, winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, "is maybe I have not seen the past and what I have seen here is the future."

His visit to Hiroshima was an unusual marriage of catastrophe: a survivor of the Auschwitz and Buchenwald death camps and the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima 42 years ago.

"Auschwitz was meant to be the condemnation of the last Jew to death," he said. "Here, obviously, it wasn't meant to kill the last Japanese."

Deborah Tucker, a Fairchild spokeswoman, confirmed Thursday that the company had been contacted by Mr. McKay's office.

She said the company has been "cooperating fully" with the grand jury.

Mr. McKay was appointed early this year to investigate Mr. Nofziger's lobbying activities in 1982 for Wedtech and several other concerns, shortly after he left his White House job. Federal law prohibits former government officials from lobbying the government for a year after leaving their positions.

Mr. Meese, who was counselor to the president from 1981 until he became attorney general in the spring of 1985, asked Mr. McKay last week to expand his investigation.

Mr. Meese asked that the inquiry include any possible impropriety by him in connection with Wedtech.

Sources familiar with the Fairchild transactions said Mr. Nofziger became involved with the company shortly after his departure as White House political director in January 1982. The sources said Mr. Nofziger was brought in on behalf of Fairchild by a Washington lawyer, Stanton Anderson, who had been hired by Fairchild to lobby for the A-10.

Sources said Mr. Anderson was cooperating with Mr. McKay and had testified before the grand jury.

They said several grand jury witnesses had been asked about Mr. Meese's support for Fairchild in the effort to extend production of the A-10. The investigators "are very interested in Meese's role in the transaction," said a source familiar with the grand jury investigation.

A Justice Department spokesman, Terry H. Eastland, declined to comment. James E. Rocap, one of Mr. Meese's lawyers, said he could not comment on the Fairchild aspect.

Mr. Meese has acknowledged that he interceded on behalf of Wedtech in 1982 after receiving a series of memos from a San Francisco lawyer, E. Bob Wallach, a close friend who was then associated with Wedtech.

Later that year, the company received a \$32 million contract from the army for small engines. Sources have said that Mr. Wallach later made \$1 million in stock profits and payments from Wedtech, which is now being reorganized under federal bankruptcy laws.

In 1985, at Mr. Wallach's suggestion, Mr. Meese liquidated family stock holdings worth about \$65,000 and invested the money with W. Franklin Chin, a San Francisco businessman who was then a Wedtech consultant and became a company director later that year.

Separate probes of Wedtech are being conducted in New York by the U.S. attorney for Manhattan, Rudolph W. Giuliani, and the Bronx district attorney, Mario Merola.

United States from promoting world communism.

The Justice Department later dropped the subversion charges against six of the aliens and now is attempting to deport them for routine violations of their visas.

The American Civil Liberties Union and other organizations contend that the deportation attempt violates the aliens' First Amendment right to freedom of speech and, in a broader sense, violates the First Amendment rights of Americans who might seek to hear their views.

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At a hearing in Los Angeles, Judge Wilson said that earlier rulings by the federal courts bearing on the free speech rights of aliens have been contradictory. He said the "enormously important issue" of how far these rights extend "has never been addressed head-on."

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The Associated Press
Elie Wiesel and his wife, Marion, at Hiroshima memorial.

has created Japan's present economic troubles.

In a sense, Mr. Wiesel and his Hiroshima hosts had assigned themselves the same life's mission: that of bearing witness to anguish — he, through books, they, through tours and symposiums.

But he told the Japanese that they should also remember it was their militarist past that had brought them to sites at Hiroshima, and he called on them to come to grips as well with their present.

Specifically, he cited Japan's ardent compliance with the Arab boycott of Israel and a spate of anti-Semitic books published in Hiroshima recently.

According to published reports, two books by Mr. Uno on these subjects have sold at least 800,000 copies, qualifying them as solid best sellers.

Thus far, his writings have triggered fairly limited debate in Japanese magazines and newspapers. If anything, his acceptance seems to grow.

Early this month, he was invited by rightist groups to speak at a rally demanding repeal of the Japanese Constitution, which was written by the postwar U.S. occupation forces.

Mr. Uno said the constitution, too, was part of the Jewish conspiracy against Japan.

"This is what you are ready to accept in your country?" Mr. Wiesel asked a Tokyo audience on Thursday for the murder last year of Adler Barrimore Seal, an undercover informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Rarities and a Patchy Price Pattern at Drouot Sale

PARIS — Rarity cuts both ways in the art market. When it applies to a category that looms large in public awareness, it sends prices soaring. When it concerns objets d'art familiar only to a handful of connoisseurs, it results in a patchy price pattern, from total failure to sell to an occasional outburst when two determined collectors are pitched against each other.

The point was repeatedly made at Drouot in the course of a sale of antiquities conducted by the Laurin-Guillou-Buffetaud-Tailleleur group on May 19 and 20. From the buyer's angle, it was a wonderful sale with a diversity in the range of offerings seldom matched by London or New York auctions. This partly because its hard core consisted of two French collections built up over many years and partly

because Paris auctioneers are willing to handle pieces that go for very little money. Many objects were selling under 3,000 francs (\$500), some even below the 600-franc (\$100) level, including two fine Merovingian ivory combs of the sixth century. This could not have

been a wise decision.

Open at Christie's or Sotheby's where there is an unofficial ban on anything valued at less than £400 (\$670), effectively ruling out many highly interesting rarities.

Characteristically, the most expensive work of art was an Egyptian stone carving that sold for \$19,652 francs. Top quality Egyptian sculpture is hard to come by these days. Nevertheless, this is a huge figure for a fragmentary piece

of a late period, probably the seventh century B.C. The torso of a lady of the court, broken off below the breasts, is missing its arms. The face is severely damaged. It took a clever photographer's trick to restore the catalogue the subtle smile that once lit up what must have been an admirable sculpture.

Such poor condition might easily have resulted in failure to sell. But ancient Egyptian art has been the object of numerous exhibitions that have drawn huge crowds. Many coffee-table books have come out, films have been shot on ancient Egyptian locations, operas are performed in ancient Thebes, all building up the image of Pharaonic Egypt. While the buyer of a work such as this may be a sophisticated collector, he has to compete with minor museums, dealers and even interior decorators catering for the very rich in the United States.

The contrast between the successful Egyptian torso and a Phoenician bronze figure believed to have come to light in the Damascus area could not be greater. The Phoenician object has all that a collector could wish for. The sizeable piece, 17.5 centimeters (almost 7 inches) tall, is in excellent condition. The dark reddish brown patina adds to the attraction of the superbly cast bronze. The feminine figure, with the right forearm held forward, fist clenched, and left forearm raised at a low angle in some kind of salute, betrays Egyptian influence in its hairstyle and its long narrow robe, as is common in the Syrian area at that period.

Aesthetically it belongs to a different world. The legs are too short in proportion to the bust and the head is too big for the shoulders. The beaming face with huge eyes, at one time perhaps inlaid with shells, harks back to Sumerian art of the third millennium B.C. The overall effect aims at a kind of



Egyptian stone carving, probably 7th century B.C.

expressionism unconcerned with the balance and timeless dignity typical of Egyptian art at the same period. It is far more in tune with the mood of our own age, a factor that should have boosted it.

But the piece was handicapped by its unfamiliar appearance. Not one piece of this type has turned up at auction within living memory.

The few parallels are scattered in two or three museums — the National Museum in Damascus, the Louvre in Paris. It simply did not register with collectors and was sold for a mere 196.012 francs. The bargain was snapped by an experienced dealer, Jerome Eisenberg, whose Royal Athena Galleries are in New York and Beverly Hills.

Had it been sold at Christie's or Sotheby's, with better exposure to the international market, it might have done substantially better, but only because more dealers representing major museums would have been bidding over it. It will end up in some top level institution such as the J. Paul Getty Museum or the Cleveland Museum of Art.

The auctioneer had better luck with another object of extraordinary rarity, a Celtic bronze pyxis with champlevé enamels. The hexagonal box with three short feet and a flat top is one of only eight recorded pieces and none has ever been in an auction catalogue. The purely geometrical decoration in square panels and horizontal bands must have been dazzling when the red, yellow, black and white enamel was in pristine condition. As a result of surface corrosion, much of the enamel now has a drab brownish and graying appearance and the bronze bands are in need of some very delicate cleaning. A ring is missing on the top and the feet have been restored. It is nonetheless a dream piece.

In the last four years very high prices have been paid for the more spectacular Celic works of art that have surfaced at wide intervals. The current record is held by the bronze arm ornament with swirling motifs in low relief — the finest in Celtic art — sold at Christie's for \$70,560 (about \$105,800 at the time) in July 1986. At \$34,950 francs, the pyxis can be considered as a great bargain compared with the 62,187 francs for a fragmentary alabaster head in the early Byzantine style cultivated in Aphrodissia. Its top blown off, nose smashed, side damaged by recent dendrites, the piece, only 15 centimeters high, sold better than the Syrian head only because it is much easier to appraise.

Easier still, and proportionately more expensive, is the marble portrait of Agrippina. The 32 centimeter piece, datable to the second third of the first century, came to light in southern France at Négre-Pelisse, ancient Nigrum Palus, near Montauban. Despite its condition — nose and upper lip smashed, hairdo badly worn, dent and surface staining — it rose comfortably to 145,995 francs.

Similar contrasts can be followed all the way down the price scale. Many among the rarest pieces are the cheapest. The two Merovingian combs mentioned earlier are obtainable and made more interesting still by the fact that they are known to have been found in Lyon. Yet competition for them was confined to two dealers, one a native of Lyon, who wanted her for her own collection, and Eisenberg, who collects combs and



Phoenician bronze bargain,

got them at 612 and 530 francs, not madly overpaid. Earlier in the sale a black earthenware shallow bowl with an incised star pattern on the underside in the best Villanovan style of the seventh century B.C. (rather than Etruscan, as the catalogue states) could be had for 1,176 francs. This kind of ware does not crop up often enough to whet the appetites of most collectors. In collecting as in other human pursuits, the prevalent tendency is to keep up with the Joneses.

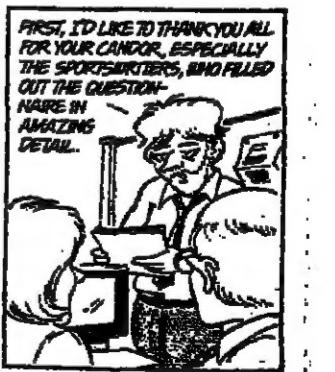
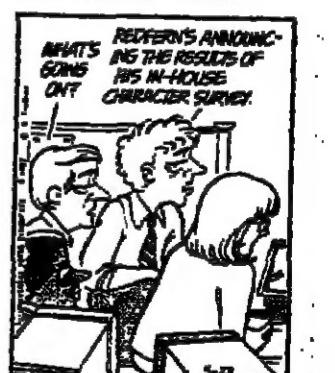


Kaffe Fassett in his workroom, and (above) one of his needlepoint cushions.

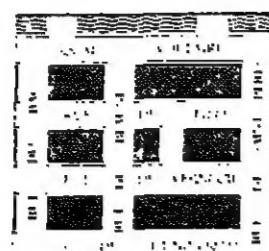
knit on the train back to London. He still has the striped cardigan he made, now peppered with "sweet little moth holes," as he calls them.

He stopped painting and started getting up every day at 6 A.M. to knit. "At that time you weren't considered a serious artist if you were involved with textiles. But once I started, I couldn't give up. I thought if art doesn't allow you to get involved with something as creative as textiles, then fiddledee-dee."

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THE GORDON BENNETT CUP TRAVEL IN GERMANY

Vintage-car rally commemorates the Gordon Bennett Cup of 1904 as part of the International Herald Tribune's centennial celebrations.

It was the biggest automobile race ever held in Germany. Nothing since has drawn the million spectators that lined the 85-mile route of the 1904 Gordon Bennett Race in the Taunus Hills, near Frankfurt.

It was probably Germany's most gala automobile race as well. Kaiser Wilhelm II headed a glittering array of personages from royalty and aristocracy to the social elite. In those days, the motoring world was intimately linked to high society.

Homburg (now Bad Homburg) was the center of social activities. Fashionable ladies and gentlemen dined on the terrace of the Ritter Park Hotel, or took evening strolls in the Kurpark around illuminated fountains and under trees festooned with Chinese lanterns. The two weeks surrounding the June 17 race date were filled with banquets, balls, special theatrical performances, concerts and the like, most of them honored with the presence of the Kaiser.

As for James Gordon Bennett, founder of the race, he was most conspicuous by his absence. He made it a point never to attend one of his races, and in fact never in his life drove an automobile. Gordon Bennett (1841-1918) founded the Paris edition of the New York Herald (now the International Herald Tribune) just a century ago in 1887. He established the Gordon Bennett Race in 1900, and by 1904 the London Morning Post could say that the event "overshadows every other automobile fixture, and has done more than any other com-



Winners of the 1904 Gordon Bennett Race pass the imperial viewing stand.

petion to bring automobile."

Drivers in the race competed for a 37-pound (17-kilogram) silver trophy depicting an 1899 Panhard with the Genius of Progress at the wheel and the Goddess of Victory standing in the back seat with a laurel branch.

Under the rules of the Gordon Bennett Race, the country entering the winning automobile in one year's race hosted the race in the following year. The first three races, in 1900, 1901 and 1902 were held in France. But, then a Belgian, S.F. Edge, won the 1902 race. So the 1903 race was in Ireland (then part of Great Britain). A German car driven by Camille Jenatzy won in Ireland, bringing the 1904 race to Germany.

The Kaiser was largely responsible for the selection of the Taunus for the race. He spent his summers in Homburg, and was enthusiastically

involved in the restoration of the Saalburg, an old Roman fort just outside the city which dated from the 1st to 3rd centuries A.D. The Kaiser liked the symbolic connection between Caesar's empire and his own, and designated the Saalburg as the start-finish point on the race's circular route. A Roman-style grandstand was built there, decorated with statuary and evergreen boughs.

The Saalburg-Saalburg route ran via Usingen, Weilburg, Limburg, Idstein, Esch, Königstein, Oberursel and Homburg. This very same route will be used again for the Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally of vintage and historic cars on May 23 this year. This time, however, it is a rally, not a race, and the route will not be closed to traffic as it was in 1904. Also, the rally will begin and end at Bad Homburg, rather than at the Saalburg.

The present rally is being organized by the Automobilclub von Deutschland (AvD), successor to the Kaiserlicher Automobilclub which organized the 1904 race. The distance around the circuit was (and is) 85 miles (137 kilometers) and drivers in 1904 were to circle it four times for a total distance of 340 miles (548 kilometers).

No expense was spared in preparing for the event. There were elaborate precautions for keeping people off the road during the race. At a few points wooden bridges were constructed

to carry intersecting traffic above the race route, but most intersecting roads and paths were sealed off with wire fences. Soldiers were stationed at intersections as an additional precaution and fences were constructed wherever large numbers of spectators were expected to gather.

The roads, mainly unpaved in those days, were sprayed with a concoction called "Weserumite" to keep the dust down. One newsmen remarked that he would have preferred the dust to the stench of this petroleum and ammonia mixture. All checkpoints along the course were connected to the Saalburg by telephone, telegraph and wireless telegraph.

The day of the big race began beautifully. It was warm but a breeze from the hills tempered things. Homburg was abuzz with excitement well before dawn. By 3 a.m., stores were open; soon after, huge crowds were swarming out to the Saalburg. The Kaiser, in the uniform of a hussar general, went out, accompanied by the Kaiserin, in a state carriage with outriders, and was in the imperial box before the scheduled start of the race at 7 a.m.

All around, hawkers were busy peddling cold beer sandwiches and fresh strawberries. Several bands played in different parts of the stands and, thanks to the Kaiser, children had been given a day off from school.

The stakes were high and everybody had a favorite. Two previous winners, Jenatzy and Edge, were among the 18 intrepid gentlemen racing this day. The overwhelming majority of the fans were German, and they were hopeful that Jenatzy would repeat his feat of the year before. The British wanted Edge to repeat his feat of two years previously and the French had spared no pains in their effort to bring the trophy back to their country after a two-year absence. The equally hopeful Italians had sent a big contingent of cars, drivers and mechanics up from the Fiat plant at Turin.

A simultaneous start was impossible in view of the narrow Taunus roads, so the winner would be determined by time.

Cars were to start at precise seven-minute intervals, beginning at 7 a.m.

The first to go was Jenatzy in a Mercedes. Under the rules of the race the automobile representing a country had to be made in that country, down to the smallest detail. There was, however, no requirement that the driver be of the country in question. And, indeed, Camille Jenatzy was a Belgian.

Each country was further restricted to a maximum of three cars. One of Germany's other entries was another Mercedes driven by another Belgian, Baron Pierre de Caters. But the sentimental favorite as far as the Germans were concerned was Fritz Opel in an Opel-Darracq. He was a son of Adam Opel, founder of a bicycle firm that two years previously had gone into automobiles, and his was the only German entry with a German driver. Nobody had studied the course more painstakingly than Fritz Opel.

Still, the crowd had respect for the man who had won last year, and cheered as Jenatzy was flagged off at precisely 7 a.m.

Great Britain's ex-champion, S.F. Edge, was the second to go, at 7:07 with a Napier. He was a debonair fellow who said he trained for a race on sponge cake and champagne.

The third to start was Wilhelm Werner who, though German, was driving for Austria in an Austrian-built Mercedes.

At 7:21 Vincenzo Lancia roared off for Italy in a Fiat, to be followed at 7:28 by France's main hope, Léon Théry in a Richard-Brasier.

Prince Heinrich of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, was on hand to wish luck to Baron de Caters, Germany's second entry in a Mercedes. But just before he was to start, the Baron's motor stalled and he

couldn't restart it. Mechanics rushed out, but couldn't start it either. Minute after precious minute ticked away while the Baron sweated and the German fans agonized. Another car was flagged away and still the mechanics worked. A short circuit in the ignition had cost the Baron 14 minutes.

With de Caters apparently out of the race, more German hope than ever was invested in Fritz Opel, whose start, though among the last, went off without difficulty. By the time all cars had been waved off, two hours had elapsed and it was almost time for cars to start finishing the first lap.

The trumpeter that was to her-
(Continued on page 8)

Today's Celebration

The Coupe Gordon Bennett starts on May 23, at 9 a.m., on Brunnallee between the casino and the Kurzentrum (spa center) in the Kurpark, Bad Homburg, near Frankfurt. Some hundred cars, dating from 1897 to 1904, depart at one-minute intervals for the 140-kilometer (84-mile) route via Saalburg, Usingen, Weilburg, Limburg, Idstein, Kronberg and Oberursel. The first cars are expected not before 1 p.m. at the finish line at the Kurhaus (Hotel Martini), Bad Homburg, Sunday, all the veteran cars will be on display on Brunnallee from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. A Gordon Bennett historical exhibition is being held in the lobby of the Kurtheater until May 31, then in Gothischen Haus, June 3-21.



Bad Homburg's castle with its characteristic white tower.

In the 19th century, French twin brothers Louis and François Blanc were called to the aid of Bad Homburg. The town's mineral springs had been rediscovered, but "for a spa to be a success then, going there had to be a social event," Assmann says. The twins, forced to look for a new venue by the closure of all casinos in France, were persuaded to come to Bad Homburg and start a casino in the Kurhaus in 1841. "Within a short time, everyone from St. Petersburg to Paris who was

interested in going to a spa was talking about Bad Homburg." The town was especially popular with Russians, including Dostoevsky, who tried to regain his losses by writing about Rouletteburg in his novel "The Gambler."

When the Prussians announced that casinos would be closed, François Blanc, whose brother had since died, looked around for a new location. He acquired the casino in Monte Carlo, starting it with Bad Homburg personnel and run-

ning both places until the Bad Homburg casino had to cash in the chips for the last time in 1872. The Blanc family moved to Monte Carlo and eventually, as Assmann adds, "their daughters married into European royal families."

The present Bad Homburg casino has been in operation since 1949, licensed by the state of Hesse.

"The lion's share of the profits go to the state of Hesse, and the smaller, but now unimportant part, to Bad Homburg," the mayor says. "The casino is certainly the warmest spring we have in the spa park."

Assmann estimates that from the late 19th century and until World War I about a third of the spa visitors came from England. One of the most famous was Queen Victoria's son Edward, later Edward VII, who as Prince of Wales met here often with his nephew, Kaiser Wilhelm II. One of the best-dressed men of his times, Edward wanted a version of

(Continued on page 12)

A First-Hand Account of the Gordon Bennett Race

CARL Neubronner, now 91, was one of the million people who watched the 1904 Gordon Bennett Race. He and his older brother were there with their father, a pharmacist and pioneer amateur film photographer, to help him with his cumbersome movie camera equipment.

"We stood at one point for hours," Neubronner recalled. "We never saw two cars at the same time. They had to go around the route four times and we had to wait. There was a great deal of waiting. We couldn't tell where a car was in the race, whether it was good or bad. People applauded loudly when a car went by."

"It was not as exciting as modern auto races, with cars passing each other and so on. These were autos with two people in each one and travelling on country roads."

"The next day we saw in the newspaper who won."

He added: "But the atmosphere! Imagine, a million people had come to see the race at a time when only one in a thousand had a car. There were no buses. It was a great undertaking for people to go to where the race was held. Some had two-horse carriages. There were wagons with 20 people in each, pulled by horses. Some people took the railroad to Kronberg and then walked. It was not possible to take the railroad to

most places then. The people we saw all came from Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Darmstadt. Some walked here. People camped along the route."

"It was a sensation! People looked at the race as an event. They had no connection with autos. The car was a foreign body. The weather was good. And it cost nothing. You shouldn't forget that."

Dr. Neubronner's father, Dr. Julius Neubronner, owned a prominent pharmacy in Kronberg that supplied the Kaiser and other visiting royalty. He did not have a car or a horse-drawn carriage, so he and his two sons walked from Kronberg, and positioned themselves at an intersection.

From there, they could see almost half a mile (about 800 meters) along the race route. The moment of excitement occurred when a French entry lost a right wheel and had to stop. There was no serious damage to the car. But the incident was too far away to be photographed. Otherwise, the racers passed at about 90 kilometers per hour (56 mph) — because it was downhill there — and were recorded for about 20 seconds on film by Dr. Neubronner.

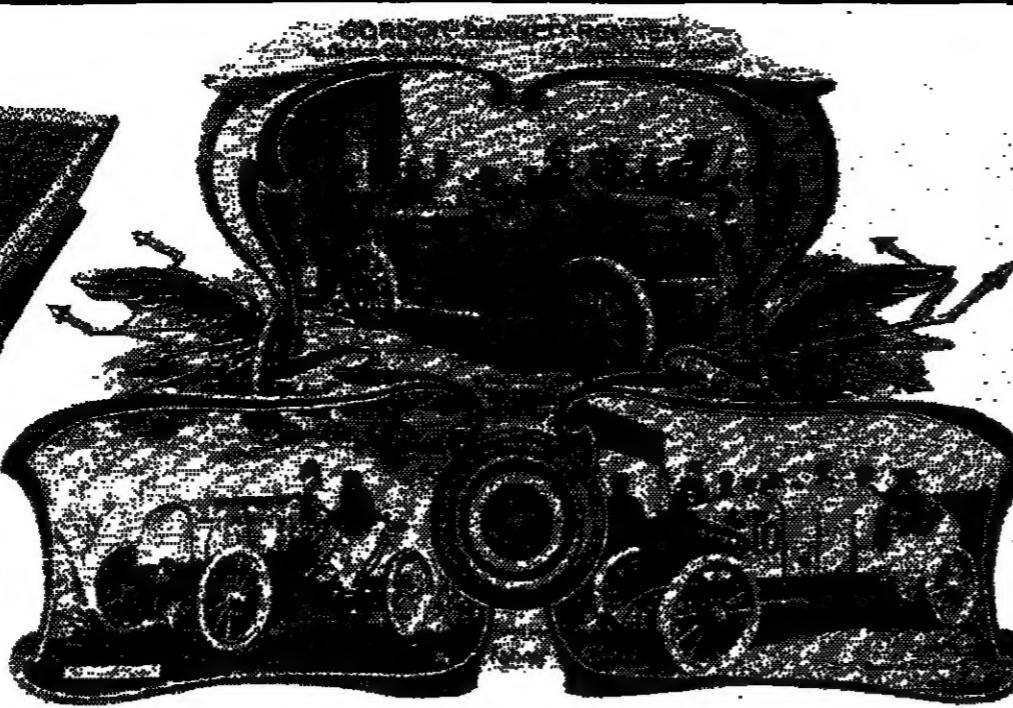
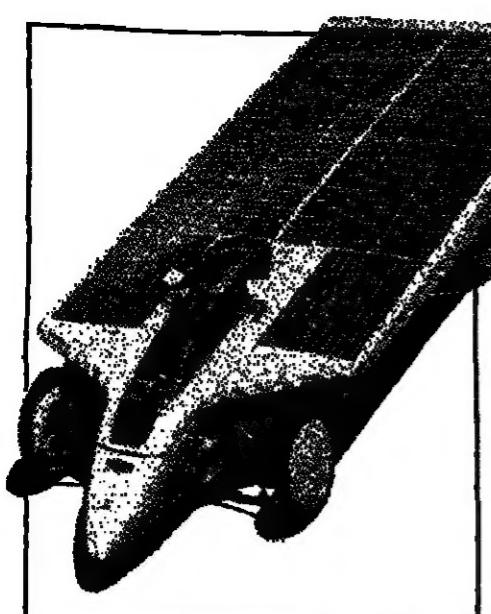
Dr. Neubronner used a narrow film in which the performances were between the frames, not along the sides. This short-lived idea, which was thought to prevent tipping, required

that the film be sent to the manufacturer, Ernemann in Dresden, to be developed. "Only then did you find out if you had anything on the film," Neubronner said. "You had to be very fanatical to make all the effort."

The fanatical amateur photographer also invented a still camera for pigeons to make aerial photos and a system for pigeons to fly drug prescriptions in emergencies, which the Deutsches Museum in Munich honors as the first use of homing pigeons in medical service. The same science museum also has a copy of the first rocket-powered aircraft, invented as a model plane by Carl Neubronner at age 16.

For young Neubronner, then age 8, and the other youngsters in the area, "the actual day of the Gordon Bennett Race was seen with regret," he recalled. "For days before the race, there were autos in all the barns in Kronberg and we could talk with the drivers. The smell of gasoline was in the air. The drivers were making test runs and coming back to the barns to make repairs and adjustments. We spent whole days in the barn with them. We looked on them as gods."

"Later, we held our own soapbox auto race to imitate the Gordon Bennett. There were 40 of us in the race, and I won the 38th prize."



In addition to the vehicles of yesteryear, a car of tomorrow will be seen in Bad Homburg. The solarmobile (also called a solarcar) was jointly developed and built by the training department of Daimler-Benz AG in Untertürkheim and Sindelfingen and Alpha-Rail AG, Zurich. Powered by an AEG solar generator, the vehicle is capable of speeds up to 71 kilometers an hour (44.2 mph) and won the Tour de Sol, Europe's first rally for solar-energy cars. Driver Peter Bauer, 23, an auto mechanic with Mercedes-Benz Switzerland, won all five stages of the 368-kilometer (228.6-mile) course from Romanshorn on Lake Constance to Geneva. The solarmobile is not a participant in the Coupe Gordon Bennett and will limit its appearance to Bad Homburg's Kurpark (Spa Park).

Fair Organization Trends: The Case of Frankfurt

In the year 1240, the Emperor Frederick II, grandson of the legendary Frederick Barbarossa, guaranteed his special protection to merchants from the Italian city of Ascoli who were traveling to the Frankfurt Fair. These days the emperors and the robber barons are long gone, and travel has become at least technically safe. Open borders and interna-

tional markets now make commercial tourism a reliable method of communication.

The Frankfurt Fair has also changed, to say the least. In recent years, it has shifted emphasis from consumer goods to become an exchange for products and ideas, from data technology and design to capital goods, services and future technology, all areas serving tomorrow's supply and demand.

At a time when market saturation is forcing stronger segmentation, fairs want to base their events on problem-oriented concepts that are tailored to today's market demands. It has long been part of the Frankfurt Fair's strategy to adapt not only its events but also its entire infrastructure to the needs of its visitors. This year, the Frankfurt Fair's busy calendar will attract some 2.5 million German and international visitors.

For these visitors, the Frankfurt fairs are primarily, of course, a commercial attraction. They are outstanding market-

ing tools and information exchanges par excellence. Another reason for attending these fairs, many of which are the largest in their fields, is not to be underestimated. Here a particular business and professional world is concentrated in one place for a few days, providing something of an *esprit de corps*, a sense of belonging.

Service for the visitor starts with the favorable location of Frankfurt. It is within a one-day round trip of all major German cities, including a seven-hour day at the fair. The Frankfurt Airport, a hub for domestic and international flights, is close to the fairgrounds: 18 minutes away by train or taxi and 30 minutes by bus. The fair provides 22,000 parking spaces, with shuttle-bus service to the exhibition halls. The Main Railway station, one of the biggest and busiest in Europe, lies only a 15-minute walk away or a 10-minute ride by taxi or streetcar. In addition, fair visitors enjoy a special railway dis-

count of up to 40 percent from all stations farther than 51 kilometers (30 miles) from Frankfurt.

The Frankfurt Fair has contracts with hotels in and around the city for 34,000 rooms, and can arrange private accommodation in more than 15,000 rooms. Off-season discounts are available.

In the fairgrounds, travel has been made smoother by a kilometer-long, moving indoor sidewalk, the *Via Mobile* Compass, an electronic information system accessible at all information booths, locates specific stands. The visitor also finds such necessities as forwarders, customs, a post office, shops and banks in the services center. There are 25 restaurants and numerous "quiet zones" in the exhibition halls. Outside, hundreds of new trees have been planted and this year almost half a kilometer, or more than half a mile, of park benches as well as water fountains are being installed.

A globally operating company, the Frankfurt Fair has 73 foreign representative offices in 61 countries to inform and assist visitors and exhibitors.

—Dr. Horstmar Stauber, chairman of Messe Frankfurt GmbH, the Frankfurt trade-fair authority.

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Frankfurt: Shedding the Gateway Image

ALARGE percentage of visitors to Germany arrive through the "gateway" airport at Frankfurt. And, in the view of Frankfurt citizens, all too many of them hurry off to other parts of the country.

A great effort is underway to shed the city's image as a cold, commercial place with little of interest to the visitor. Such a reputation was never deserved, particularly if the city's surroundings are considered.

Those who like old-world gam-

ing will appreciate the casinos in the former royal spas of Bad Homburg and Wiesbaden. The most storied part of the Rhine, full of castles, vineyards, pretty towns and legends, begins at Frankfurt's doorstep.

Büdingen, a medieval town to match Röderburg, is only a short distance away, and there is deep forest in every direction.

Frankfurt itself has much to offer as well. Nobody who has spent an evening in the cozy apple wine quarter of Sachsenhausen would ever again think that Frankfurt's only business is money changing. Much of Sachsenhausen, which is just across the Main River from the downtown area, has been turned into a pedestrian zone, with shady trees and hundreds of outdoor tables when the weather is right.

The drink in Sachsenhausen is apple wine (hard cider) and the food to go with it includes smoked meats, sausages, cured pork chops and sauerkraut. You can get to Sachsenhausen on weekends aboard the "Apple Wine Express," a merrily painted old streetcar with piped music.

Frankfurt has a noted zoo, a botanical garden (the Palmengarten), a full range of theatrical and musical offerings, museums, and shopping, notably along the Kaiserstrasse, that can hold its own with any other German city.

The mineral spa of Wiesbaden is only a short distance from Frankfurt, and it is a good place to catch a boat for a river tour of the prettiest part of the Rhine.

Wiesbaden's Wilhelmstraße, lined on one side with elegant shops and cafes, connects the bustling city with the quieter spa district, the main fea-

ture of which is the "Kurpark," with the magnificent "Kurhaus" containing a gambling casino.

Beyond the "Kurpark" right adjacent to one another, are the German Clinic for Diagnoses and the Aukamm Hotel. The clinic may well be second only to America's Mayo Clinic in its field. It uses all of the most modern techniques (nuclear magnetic resonance, computerized ultrasound) to identify present and developing problems.

Patients come from all over Europe and the Middle East, and since 90 percent of the clinic's work is outpatient, the proximity of the first class Aukamm Hotel is very useful. The

There are articles in this section on the Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart areas. Accompanying each is a box with details of American Express package arrangements, including accommodations at first class or deluxe hotels and rental Mercedes or BMW, that will make a stay in the region particularly enjoyable.

restaurant at the Aukamm offers a warm ambience with local and international specialties and a large wine selection. The bar invites the guests to drinks and snacks and ample parking makes it easy to come by car.

Both Frankfurt and Wiesbaden sit at the foot of the Taunus Hills, a pretty stretch of countryside with many reminders of a royal past. At Bad Homburg, another elegant spa, we find a Siamese Temple and a Russian Chapel, donated respectively by the King of Siam and the Czar of Russia in the modern guest expects.

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The Gordon Bennett Cup

(Continued from page 7)

aid the approach of each car sounded for the first time. To hardly anyone's surprise it was Jenatzy. After all, he had a seven-minute lead going into the race. Again the trumpet sounded, and this time the news was good for the German fans. It was Britain's Edge, and he had lost four full minutes on Jenatzy.

Another trumpet sounded, this time with sobering news for the German fans. It was France's Théry, who had started fifth but now was third. He had passed two other cars and his time on the first lap was a second better than Jenatzy's.

All Europe was eagerly awaiting the results. Special telephone and telegraph centers had been set up at the Stadlburg and journalists from all over were reporting the action. Crowds gathered around newspaper offices waiting for extra editions that would tell them how the race was going. The next day the Herald and many other papers were to devote much of their front pages to the race.

As other cars completed the first lap, it could be seen that Baron de Caters was driving well. Without the 14-minute delay he would have been right up with the leaders. But the 14-minute delay was a fact, and most fans knew that it was fatal.

Now a worrisome thought started spreading among the German fans. Where was Fritz Opel? It soon became clear that he was no longer in the race, and now Jenatzy was the only hope of renewed glory for the Fatherland. Fans later learned that von Opel's steering linkage had failed, and that he had only made it to Usingen, the

a very good fourth lap, and was the first to complete the race, the fans knew that their only hope now lay in some sort of misfortune for Théry. Optimists checked their watches. Théry had started 28 minutes after Jenatzy. If he finished the race more than 28 minutes after Jenatzy did, Jenatzy was the winner. If not, the Frenchman was the winner.

In only 17 minutes the trumpet sounded and a dust cloud came into view far down the road. The Germans hoped against hope that it wasn't Théry. But it was.

There were tears in the victor's eyes as he stepped from the car, to be embraced by Henri Brasier, maker of the car, and Théry was carried off on the shoulders of his countrymen. The glad news was telephoned to the Brasier plant at Ivry, near Paris, and the workers there were given the rest of the day off.

The Kaiser called Brasier to the imperial box and offered his congratulations, but he left it to his brother, Prince Heinrich, to congratulate Théry. It is said that the subsequent events in

As part of Bad Homburg's commemoration of the 1906 Gordon Bennett Race, the City Archive is holding an exhibition on the early days of motoring.

It will feature an authentic old automobile of the era and a number of nostalgic photographs, drawings, posters and other items. The exhibition can be seen May 22-31 at the Kurhaus and June 3-21 at the Gothische Haus.

The Gordon Bennett Race, June 17, 1906, was the first international automotive sporting event ever to be held in Germany. With Kaiser Wilhelm II in attendance, it covered an 85-mile circular course in the Taunus Hills near Frankfurt, beginning and ending near Homburg. The same route will be used on May 23 this year for the Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally of vintage and historic cars.

The automobile in the display is a 1904 Pizzoli, a very popular small car of the day and one that some spectators may well have used to get out to the race site. The exhibit will also include horns, headlights, gasoline cans and other equipment of the day, and some of the clothing then worn by motorists.

Homburg were more subdued than they otherwise might have been.

Actually, Germany had not done badly in the race. Jenatzy placed second and despite his bad start Baron de Caters was fourth, after France's Henri Rouquier in a Turcat-Méry. Théry's average speed over the 340-mile (548-kilometer) course was 54 miles (87 kilometers) per hour. France was the only country to have all three cars finish. Of the 18 starters, six, including Edge and Opel, did not finish.

The Gordon Bennett Race returned to France in 1905, and Théry won it once again. But this proved to be the last Gordon Bennett Race. The French Automobile Club was unhappy over the fact that each country could only enter three cars, no matter how many manufacturers it had. This might be enough for Switzerland or Belgium, but not for France. Gordon Bennett, however, felt that the proposed changes would alter the character of the race and withdrew his support. He later turned his energies to balloon, aircraft and motorboat events.

In the following year, 1906, the French Automobile Club established the Grand Prix, creating an institution that lives to this day in the automotive world.

A new coffee-table book, in German, provides a complete look at the significance of the Gordon Bennett races. The title translates roughly as "Intrepid Man — Fantastic Cars," and it tells the story of the Gordon Bennett races from 1900 to 1905. The text is supplemented by a profusion of photographs, colored illustrations and documents ("Kühne Männer — Tolle Wagen"; 160 pages; 152 illustrations, 41 of them colored; publication date, May 18; Motorbuch-Verlag, Stuttgart; DM 68.)

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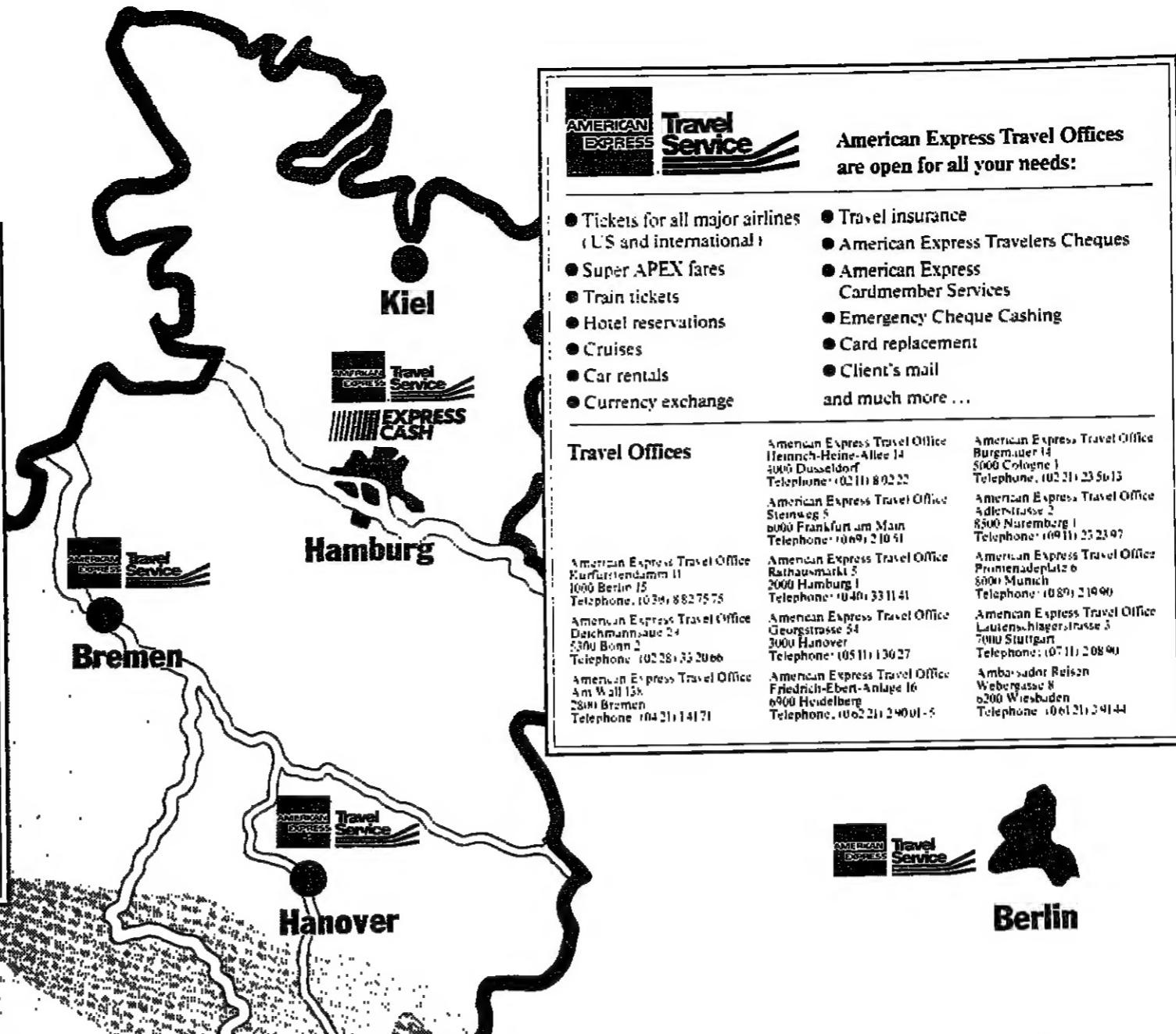
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Life in the Megalopolis: The Düsseldorf/Cologne Area

THE adjacent Rhine-side cities of Düsseldorf and Cologne form the heart of a big megalopolis with much of Germany's wealth, culture, business and industry. In addition to those two cities, the region includes the federal capital of Bonn, the industrial Ruhr district and the pretty Bergisches Land.

Anyone who expects this area to have a grimy, industrialized look to it is in for a surprise. Pollution controls are strict, and much of the land remains in parks and forest. Castles and pretty villages have been preserved, and, indeed, often look even better than those in the more remote parts of the country, where there is less money to keep them in repair.

Düsseldorf probably is the grandest city of the area. It is a "front office" city, with the headquarters of many German firms and the German headquarters of many international ones. A concentration of management also means a concentration of wealth, and Düsseldorf

is a center of fashion, with many fine stores. The best of these are on the broad Königsallee, better known just as the "Kö," which also has fine cafés where patrons can sit outside in the summer. Adjacent to the "Kö" is the very attractive old city, with many taverns and places in which to dine.

Near Düsseldorf is the rocky Schloss Benrath, and the Neanderthal, site of a very significant archaeological find. A museum there tells of the discovery in the last century of the remains of a human subspecies, an event that revolutionized our thinking about our ancestors.

To the east of Düsseldorf is a rolling, forested region known as Bergisches Land. One of its principal communities is Wuppertal, a very long and very narrow city because of its location in the deep valley of the Wupper River. This shape created a problem back at the turn of the century: how was public transportation to be provided in view of the lack of space for

the tracks? The solution was the "Schwebebahn," an overhead railway that carries its passengers above the streets, above the houses and occasionally above the river.

On weekends from May to October visitors can take a unique excursion on the Schwebebahn. An elegant old car has been put back into service for these excursions, during which coffee and cake are served.

A good place to stay in the Wuppertal area is the Golfhotel Julian, on the edge of a golf course in the Bergisch country side just beyond the city. The hotel advertises that it "lies between Bergisches Land and the Kö." Relax, enjoy your favorite sport, try the excellent food and become acquainted with what the wine cellar can offer. The hotel is close to large cities and at the same time in peaceful surroundings.

To the south of Düsseldorf is Cologne, Germany's fourth largest city after Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. Its main feature is its twin-towered cathedral, a

drill, an impressive sight in itself and a storehouse of artistic treasures. Nearby you can cross the Rhine by cable car, and just outside the city is Phantasialand, the nearest thing Germany has to Disneyland.

Still further south on the Rhine is the federal capital of Bonn, a former residence of the city. Modern furnished rooms are air-conditioned and sound-proof. An indoor swimming pool, a sauna and a solarium help to relax after an exciting day. The hotel is worthy of the many distinguished guests who come to this important capital.

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The Northern Way: Hamburg and Bremen

THE proximity of the sea influences every aspect of life in Northern Germany and its principal cities of Hamburg and Bremen.

The prosperous region has numerous seaports. Shippers make their money from sea transport, while other businessmen process the raw material that comes from the sea. Bremen toasts coffee and makes cigars. Flensburg bottles rum and Hamburg refines oil and produces textiles.

Cuisine has been affected by the sea. Hamburg's Sunday morning fish market on the harbor is a big attraction for visitors. The city's most famous dish probably is eel soup, but it is known also for oysters, mackerel herring (with sour cream, apples and onions) and for "labeled," a typical seaman's stew made from fish, meat, boiled potatoes, mashed potatoes and pickles.

The night life in Hamburg's fun district of St. Pauli began as the place where sailors had their fling after weeks or months at sea. St. Pauli is notorious for the entertainment; it offers — entertainment that may well not be to everybody's taste. But don't get the idea that it is a dangerous place. It is so crowded, well lighted and heavily patrolled that it is as safe as any other place in the city.

The flat, low-lying coastal area makes the canal an important route of commerce. Even Hamburg has a dense network of canals, and sightseeing tours on these, and on the harbor, are popular with visitors.

Hamburg has a big artificial lake right in the downtown area, with white sails dotting it when the weather is nice. The lake has five miles of shoreline, and touches some parks and villas. The city's "Fifth Avenue," the Jungfernstieg, is right on the banks of this lake, known as the Alster.

The sea has a heavy influence on the recreational life of the people of Northern Germany. They go sailing and boating on the inland waterways and along the coast, and there are many fine seaside resorts on the nearby North and Baltic Sea coasts.

The Weser Hills country gets its name from the river that flows through it. The towns of Hamelin, Bodenwerder and Hannover Münden, all on the Weser, each have close associations with a legendary character. Hamelin, of course, is the site of the supposed feats of the Pied Piper, who piped first the rats and then children out of the town. It is a very picturesque place and a prime example of an architectural style known as "Weser Renaissance."

Bodenwerder, a bit upstream from Hamelin, is the home of the legendary spinner of tall tales, Baron Münchhausen, who told of riding on a cannonball and of a snow so deep that he tied his horse to the top of a church steeple. Baron Münchhausen was a real man, though the stories about him were written by others. Hannoversch Münden is the final resting place of Dr. Eisenbart, who, according to legend, was a quack who shot out aching teeth with a pistol, used a sledge hammer to anaesthetize patients and kept axes and saws as surgical instruments. Dr. Eisenbart, too, was a real man, and the stories are slanderous. He was a respected practitioner of medicine, such as it was, in his day.

All through the Weser Hills there are many pleasant vacation resorts and spas, including fashionable Bad Oeynhausen. The modern and comfortable Relax Hotel nearby offers all facilities for work, relaxation and sports.

The Weser flows out of the hills at the Porta Westfalica near Minden, and from there flows across the flat, North German plain to empty into the North Sea at Bremerhaven. This "Westphalian Gate" is a spectacular sight, with an imposing statue of Kaiser Wilhelm II atop one of the last hills.



The Bremen marketplace.

Some of Germany's most fashionable resorts are on the nearly tideless Baltic Sea, particularly at Lübeck Bay. One such is Timmendorfer Strand, where we find the modern, luxurious Martin Golf und Sport Hotel, at the edge of the forest, 450 feet from the waterfront. Heated indoor and outdoor pools, therapeutic baths, exercise rooms, a golf course, tennis courts and all sorts of other sports facilities beckon to an interesting weekend.

Bremen is built largely in the typical red brick style that is so characteristic of Northern Germany, a style that can be best appreciated in two sections, the Böttcherstraße and the Schnoorviertel. The narrow Böttcherstraße, which now has the city's gambling casino, was created in the 1920s when a row

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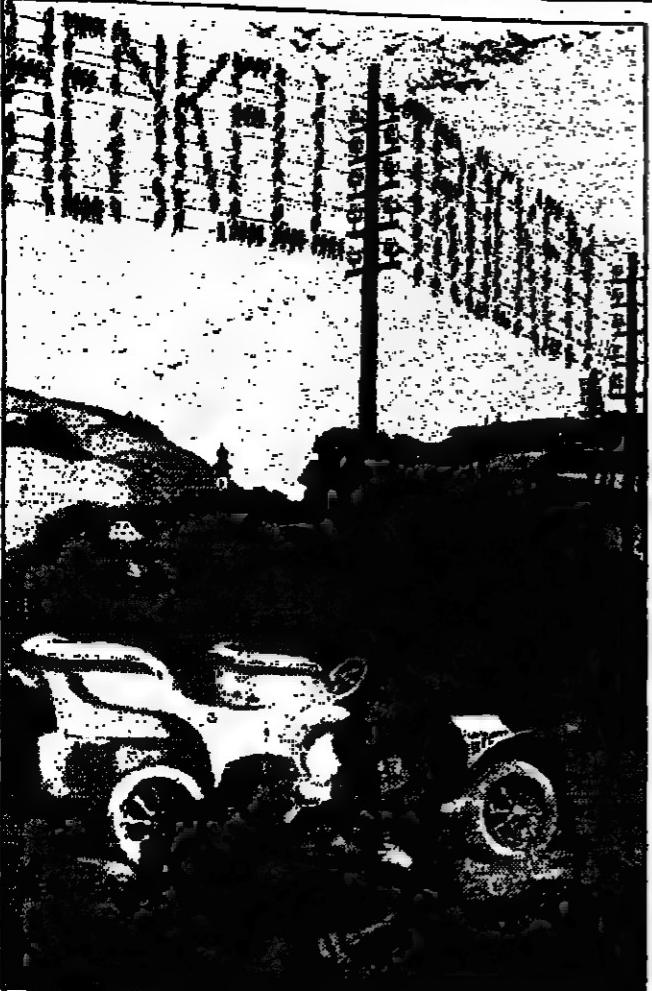
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STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Spieldie Welt



Henschel sparkling wines got their start at about the same time as the automobile, and have grown up and expanded to become the most popular German sparkling wine around the world. Henschel Trocken was 10 years old at the time of the 1904 Gordon Bennett Cup race and becoming increasingly famous. In the first year of the new century, only 600,000 bottles of the dry sparkling wine were produced by the Wiesbaden company. By 1910, output had soared to 3 million. Today, more than 20 million bottles of Henschel Trocken are turned out and enjoyed around the globe. More than half the sparkling wine exported from Germany comes from Henschel, which last year merged with another Wiesbaden wine producer to become Henschel und Söhne Sektkellerei.

The Call of Father Rhine

IN Germany, an unmistakable sign of spring is the appearance of the KD German Rhine Line's white fleet on the waterway. The largest and most experienced passenger shipping company on what the Germans call "Father Rhine," KD operates 22 ships that last year carried for some 1.5 million passengers, traveling a total of almost 373,000 miles (600,000 kilometers) on the Rhine, Main and Moselles rivers.

A favorite outing for many visitors to Germany — as well as for the Germans themselves — is a cruise along the Rhine starting in Cologne or Mainz,

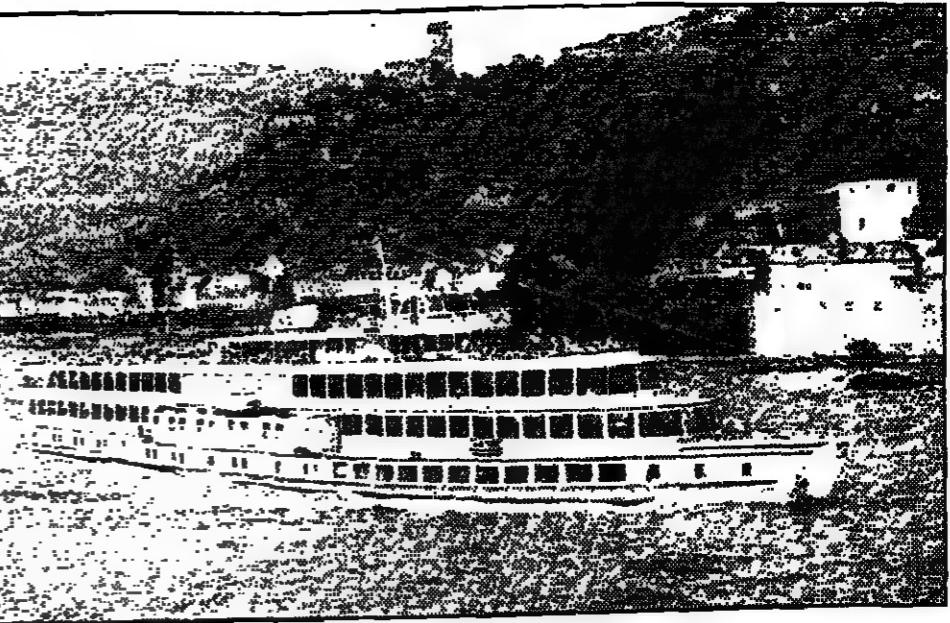
sailing past hilltop castles and vineyards, the legendary rock of the Lorelei and localities known from wine labels: Rüdesheim, Oestrich, Elviller and Schloss Johannisberg. Passengers may sightsee while sipping excellent wines from KD's own cellars. (Service between Cologne and Mainz will be available through Oct. 25 this year.)

KD, which stands for Köln-Düsseldorfer (Cologne-Düsseldorf), also has ships for longer cruises that accommodate only about 200 passengers (compared with up to 3,000 on the Cologne-Mainz route) in a state of floating luxury. The passengers may do some on-board

shopping, or relax on a large sun deck or in an observation lounge, splash in a swimming pool (on most ships), stretch out in a sauna or solarium and retire to the privacy of a two-berth cabin, with shower and toilet.

The long cruises include trips through four or five countries between Basle and Rotterdam, in the Dutch waterways, a wine seminar, and special holiday excursions for Christmas, New Year and the carnival (*mardi gras*) season.

KD also provides fast hydrofoil service as well as the good ship Goethe, the last of the paddle-wheel Rhine steamers.



The KD Wappen von Mainz sails by the Pfalz castle along the Rhine.

Wishing Berlin Happy Birthday

BERLIN this year is celebrating the 750th anniversary of its establishment, and a very large number of musical and theatrical events, exhibitions and folk events are planned to make the occasion a merry one.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a special period for Berlin, probably its heyday. As the capital of the German Reich at the peak of its glory, it was one of the world's most sophisticated and elegant cities, a place of music and the arts, of elegant ladies escorted by dignified officers and monocled gentlemen, into the cafes or along

Tradition remains

Despite all that has happened since, traces of the old traditions remain. There still are cafes with string orchestras and painted palms. The bellhops in the Hotel Bristol Kempinski still wear the traditional uniform with the flat cap. Indeed, the whole hotel-restaurant complex is a custodian of Ber-

lin tradition. The Hotel Bristol Kempinski stands on the site of the celebrated Kempinski Restaurant, which drew gourmets and lovers of Berlin cuisine from 1862 until its destruction in World War II. Many of the features of the old restaurant, such as arched doorways and pink walls, were included when the place was rebuilt. The site has another traditional Berlin feature as well. The rebuilt Hotel Bristol, formerly a leading hotel on the Unter den Linden (now a part of East Berlin), shares the location with the restaurant.

Berlin's "island" location

isn't as oppressive as might be expected. The city is vast, the largest in Germany, with lots of parks and waterways. The rich cultural life continues, as the visitor has a choice of some 15 musical, operatic and theatrical performances a night. Berlin has a number of notable museums as well. The Gemäldegalerie has 26 Rembrandts and the famous bust of Egyptian Queen Nefertiti. A delight of the Berlin Museum is a very authentic reconstruction of a Berlin tavern of the pre-World War I era, with appropriate food and antique fixtures.

No closing hours

It is difficult to eat badly in Berlin. The standard is so high that anyone who establishes a mediocre restaurant would be quickly driven out of business. The restaurants offer everything from nouvelle cuisine to a profusion of foreign dishes. The city's own specialties are pig's knuckles with sauerkraut and peas pudding, butter-soft Pike from the Havel River, curvy sausages and a special variety of meatball known as a *bulat*.

The city is a fashion center, with more than 400 clothing manufacturers. The Kurfürstendamm alone is lined by no fewer than 1100 boutiques, gal-

leries, restaurants and shops. And, of course, there is Berlin's nightlife. In other German cities the law requires that night spots, restaurants and other haunts of people "on the town" close down at a relatively early hour. But there are no closing hours in Berlin. Full course meals may be, and are, served at 4 a.m. Bear in mind, however, that Berlin nightlife doesn't really get started until around 9 p.m. There are caverns with live bands, discotheques, beer palaces, cafes, restaurants that keep serving all night, and, of course, that uniquely German institution: the political cabaret.

Swiss hospitality

Berlin's famous luxury hotel, the Schweizerhof, is at the center of the action, right adja-

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Kempinski Hotels Celebrate 90th Anniversary

IT started in the days of the great hotels.

At the turn of the century, Berlin was enjoying the fruits of peace and prosperity. It was not only the capital of the German Reich but also a major center of industry, commerce, finance and intellectual and cultural life. High society delighted in the glitter of the *belle époque*. People were on the move, drawn to this busy, expanding city.

So in 1897, a company was set up to operate the Central Hotel and catering in the city. Quickly developing into Germany's largest hotel operation before World War I, it eventually became Kempinski AG, Germany's oldest hotel company.

The Central Hotel, one of the new grand-style "railroad hotels," stood across the street from the Friedrichstraße Central Station and included a popular café and the Varieté Wintergarten, where acrobats, singers, jugglers and other performers appeared under an artificial star-studded sky. The company went on to acquire the Hotel Bristol on Unter den Linden, which was one of Berlin's most beautiful and glamorous hotels of the day. The catering operation fed people at both the Reichstag, which housed the lower house of the German parliament, and the Zoological Garden.

As it expanded, the company took over the famous Café Kranzler, then also on Unter den Linden, and Hamburg's standby Hotel Atlantic.

In 1953 the firm acquired sole ownership of M. Kempinski & Co. GmbH. For decades this name had been synonymous with Berlin's most exclusive restaurant, which was totally destroyed in World War II. The whole company changed its name to Kempinski AG in 1977.

Thus the great hotel tradition continues. Today, the

Kempinski name can be found on four luxury hotels in Germany: Bristol Hotel Kempinski Berlin, Atlantic Hotel Kempinski Hamburg, Hotel Gravenbruch Kempinski Frankfurt and Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten/Four Seasons/Kempinski Munich. Last year Kempinski, along with the German national airline Lufthansa and another partner, formed Kempinski Hotels S.A. to establish Kempinski hotels in the major cities of the world.

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28.08.-06.09.	International Audio and Video Fair Berlin 1987 with Trade Fair MediaCom and International Congress MediaForum Berlin '87
30.09.-03.10.	25th Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin Testdates: 30.9.-4.10.
14.10.-18.10.	SURTEC Berlin '87 International Congress with accompanying Exhibition for Surface Technology
14.10.-17.10.	bfiro-data Exhibition of the Office Industry Berlin '87
14.10.-18.10.	bautec berlin '87 Building Exhibition and Congresses modernization, preservation, design
25.10.-29.10.	XXIVth Congress of the EDTA - European Renal Association
27.10.-29.10.	XVth Annual Conference of EDTNA*- European Renal Care Association
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28.11.-02.12.	ANTIQUA '87 Berlin 16th Sale Exhibition for Art and Antiques
1988	
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25.01.-30.01.	XVth International Agricultural Film and TV-Film Competition 1988
05.03.-10.03.	International Tourism Exchange ITB Berlin 1988
10.04.-08.05.	18th FBK Free Berlin Art Exhibition 1988*
23.04.-24.04.	New Businesses Meeting Berlin '88 Forum with Seminars and Exhibition

As of April 1987. Subject to alterations.

*Enquiries will be passed on to the organizers.

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HANKE UND PARTNER, MUNICH

ADVERTISING SECTION

Along the Route

(Continued from page 7)

Wilhelm's self-designed hunter's hat, but in gray instead of green, and in 1880 had a local firm, Möckel, make one for him. The soft rabbit-hair hat was soon seen on the best heads in Europe, replacing the stiff silk top hat and the bowler. The Homburg also became popular in diplomatic circles. It has become an unofficial sym-



Wolfgang R. Assmann, mayor of Bad Homburg.

bol of the town, which not surprisingly has its own hat museum.

(For more information about the hat museum and other local sights, contact the tourist office: Verkehrsamt, Im Kurhaus, Postfach 18 45, D-6380 Bad Homburg. Telephone: 061 72 - 12 13 10/12.)

"Weilburg is the pearl of the Lahn Valley, a baroque resi-

dence town, and so especially appropriate for the Gordon Bennett rally," says Georg Würmeling, district administrator.

The Lahn River, which originates in the basement of a forest ranger's office in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, curves to the east to flow through this part of western Hesse, making an almost complete loop around the historical old town of Weilburg. Here on a high ridge is the castle where the counts and dukes of Nassau-Weilburg lived from 1355 to 1816. Weilburg itself is much older, and has been traced back to the Wiltzburg of 906.

The castle's main building was erected in the Renaissance style during the 16th century. But 200 years later, when new buildings and the gardens were added, the model was nothing less than Versailles. In 1890, the Duke of Nassau was elected Grand Duke of Luxembourg and the castle became the property of Luxembourg. It has belonged to the state of Hesse since 1945.

"The old ties with Luxembourg are still maintained," notes Würmeling. "Almost every year the duke comes to Weilburg, usually during the Castle Concert Festival."

In addition to courtyard concerts, the castle has a riding



The Weilburg castle hosts summer concert festival in its gardens.

school, baroque chapel, hotel and theater-conference center. The dual hunting grounds have become a wildlife park, with miles of walking paths.

Seekers of uniqueness will find Germany's only canal tunnel in Weilburg and the country's only crystal cave in nearby Kuhbach. There are guided tours through the town and its historic buildings.

(Tourist Office: Fremdenverkehrsamt Rathaus, D-6270 Idstein. Telephone: 06126-7 82 15 or 3181.)

The rally drivers are also passing through the small town of Idstein, which originated almost 900 years ago as an outpost of the archbishop of Mainz's religious and economic interests in the Taunus highlands. The oldest structure is the citadel, also called the "Witches' Tower, or Hexenturm, which was started by the counts of Nassau-Idstein in 1355. Feeling cramped in the narrow tower, the counts' ancestors began the nearby castle in 1614. Idstein is justly famous for its many well-preserved medieval half-timbered houses, packed unusually close together.

An outstanding example is Killingerhaus, between the town hall (Rathaus) and Unionskirche. The Union Church, a rare example of a Protestant church with brightly decorated walls and ceilings, received its name in 1917 to commemorate the centennial of the union agreed upon in Idstein between the Lutheran and Reform churches in Nassau.

(Tourist Office: Mauerstrasse 8, D-6290 Weilburg/Lahn. Tel. 06471-314 24 or 3140.)

The rally drivers are also passing through the small town of Idstein, which originated almost 900 years ago as an outpost of the archbishop of Mainz's religious and economic interests in the Taunus highlands. The oldest structure is the citadel, also called the "Witches' Tower, or Hexenturm, which was started by the counts of Nassau-Idstein in 1355. Feeling cramped in the narrow tower, the counts' ancestors began the nearby castle in 1614. Idstein is justly famous for its many well-preserved medieval half-timbered houses, packed unusually close together.

(For more information: Verkehrsamt Kronberg im Taunus e. V., Postfach 1280, Rathaus, D-6240 Kronberg im Taunus. Telephone: 06173-70 32 23.)

Real Estate Firm to Add New Branches

WOLFSTADTER Immobilien GmbH specializes in selling top private real estate and in the sale, renting and leasing of commercial property and space. Up to now this Frankfurt firm has concentrated mostly on selling private property locally, but it plans to expand to other key German business areas.

At the beginning of this year, an office was opened in Schweinfurt for the Rhine-Neckar region (Mannheim, Heidelberg and Ludwigshafen).

fen), and offices are planned for the Stuttgart and Munich areas.

Wolfstädter's individual customers are primarily board members of Frankfurt-area banks and industrial companies as well as lawyers, dentists and other professionals. But expansion is necessary to meet the needs of domestic and foreign companies looking for real estate in Germany. Wolfstädter, which emphasizes an advisory role, has recently received a number of inquiries from Japanese firms interested in locating in Germany.

The Spirit of Munich

THOUGH it is Germany's third largest city and a major cultural center, Munich likes to consider itself a big city with a heart. "Gemütlichkeit" reigns in the city and amid the lakes and mountains of the countryside that surrounds it.

The warm, easygoing spirit of the Bavarian can be found everywhere, in the taxi driver, the shop clerk, the fellow from whom you ask directions on the street. But the main place to find "gemütlichkeit" is in the many cavernous beer halls, with their brass bands. People wave their beer mug and sway to the rhythm of the music, or even stand on the table and sing along.

Munich is also an architectural gem, with examples of Gothic, Renaissance, baroque and neoclassical architecture. And it has much to offer in the way of museums and musical and theatrical productions. Those whose tastes are a bit more on the Bohemian side will like the Schwabing district, with its intimate clubs and bistros.

Nymphenburg Palace, a big rococo summer residence for the Bavarian royalty, is set among lawns and fountains on

the outskirts of the city. Royal Nymphenburg porcelain is manufactured on the grounds and the factory can be visited. Also somewhat removed from the downtown area is the Olympic Park, site of the 1972 Olympics. A big tent-like roof covers a number of the facilities.

The area south of Munich is very inviting. First comes a series of sparkling lakes carved out by the retreating glaciers: the Ammersee, Starnbergersee, Chiemsee, Tegernsee and numerous smaller ones. After that come the Alps, parts of which are only 30 miles from Munich.

This region has some of Germany's top tourist attractions, notably the castles built in the last century by Bavaria's King Ludwig II. Probably the most recognized building in Germany is Ludwig's white marble Neuschwanstein Castle, which was actually modeled on storybook illustrations. It is located near Füssen in the Alps. Another of Ludwig's castles is Linderhof, a little rococo gem near Oberammergau. The third castle, Herrenchiemsee, was modeled after Versailles, and is located on a pedestrian island out in Lake Chiemsee.

Visitors seeking first-class

ADVERTISING SECTION

railway buff. There is a similar "puffin" at Chiemsee.

Another key spot in this Upper Bavarian region is Berchtesgaden, with Hitler's "Eagle's Nest" retreat on a mountain-top, the deep blue Königssee Lake with mountains plunging almost vertically into it, and a salt mine with caverns that resemble cathedrals.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen is a winter resort and starting point for a ride to the top of the Zugspitze, Germany's highest peak. Nearby Oberammergau is a center of religious wood carving and the workshops can be visited. It is in Oberammergau that, in response to a vow made in 1634, the last days of Christ's life are reenacted every ten years in the famous Passion Play. Though there will be no performances until 1990, the theater in which the play is held can be visited at any time.

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Stuttgart Splendor: From Castles to Cars

STUTTGART is a magnet for lovers of luxury cars. Both the Mercedes and Porsche factories are located there, as everyone knows who has taken delivery of one of those cars in Stuttgart. Both plants have museums and conduct factory tours.

The city is quite picturesque, lying in a deep valley with forested hills and steep vineyards as a backdrop. Some of the older parts of town are also built on steep hillsides, and in places stone steps replace streets.

The city now is the capital of the state of Baden-Württemberg and before that was the seat of the kings and dukes of Württemberg. This explains why there are a number of palaces in the city. One of these, the New Palace near the railway station, is used for government offices, and is the starting place for a big garden that runs all the way to the Neckar River, a mile away.

The countryside around Stuttgart is magnificent. When it comes to aristocratic residential circles, there are few that can top Ludwigsburg, just outside Stuttgart. Early in the 18th century, one of the Württemberg dukes, Eberhard Ludwig, moved his court from Stuttgart out to a huge, newly completed stately palace at Ludwigsburg. Other palaces were built soon afterward, notably the little baroque Favorite Palace and the lakeside Monrepos. These and other baroque structures are all set in a landscape of lawns, ponds and gardens for a very harmonious whole.

Schlosshotel Monrepos (Monrepos Palace), with a lake on one side and an avenue of chestnut trees on the other, is a first-class hotel. Meals are served on chinaware from Ludwigsburg's own porcelain factory. An added attraction is the 18-hole golf course nearby.

The Stuttgart area is the gateway to the Black Forest, one of Germany's best-known tourist regions. Americans probably know the area best as the home of the cuckoo clock, the manufacture of which is centered around Villingen. The Black Forest is so called because its close-packed evergreen trees shut out the sunlight, and because it was so forbidding that few dared venture into its interior during the Middle Ages. This

explains all the legends about goblins and witches.

The Black Forest is a place where the people cling to their traditional costumes. They build big, broad-eaved farmhouses, where living areas, work areas and stables all are contained under one roof. It is a major winter sports area.

A principal city of the Black Forest is Baden-Baden, known as a very fashionable resort. Though its mineral springs had been popular even earlier, its climb to becoming an aristocratic spa began in the early 18th century, when it became the summer residence of the grand dukes of Baden. Soon after that it acquired a casino.

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Schlosshotel MONREPOS, 7140 Ludwigsburg
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FRANCONIA probably comes as close as any part of Germany to living up to the country's image. It's a place of forests, beer, artisans and clever gadgetry.

The Franconian capital of Nuremberg became a commercially important center about 600 years ago. This is partly because it was at the junction of several important trading routes, which kept it supplied with raw materials and new ideas.

Another factor was the traditional diligence of the Franconians. Spurred by relatively easy access to the markets of Europe, they turned to a variety of crafts: goldsmithing, wood carvings, tin working, toy making, watchmaking and lots of other things. Among the great names of Nuremberg are Peter Henlein, inventor of the pocket watch; Martin Behaim, who made the first world globe; wood-carver Veit Stoss; cobble-pot Hans Sachs; sculptor Adam Kraft, and of course, Albrecht Dürer. Other everyday items invented in Nuremberg include wire, the pencil and the toy top.

This combination of artistic skills and wealth made Nuremberg a very beautiful city, and, though it was extensively damaged in World War II, it has been rather well restored. The visitor still gets a vision of walls, towers and rooftops clustered beneath the hulking hilltop castle. Albrecht Dürer's house has been restored, and visitors to it get an insight into the life of a 15th-century patrician family.

Other points of interest include a Toy Museum, emphasizing the big role the city played in this field, and a Transport Museum, which reminds us that Nuremberg was one of the terminals of Germany's first railroad.

An authentic Nuremberg food specialty is the finger-sized pork sausage served in quantity on a mound of sauerkraut. And the lebkuchen, a very rich cookie of ground almonds, candied fruit, honey and spices, also originated in Nuremberg.

A number of famous smaller cities are within easy reach of Nuremberg. One of them is the celebrated medieval city of Rothenburg, which appears little changed since the Thirty Years War. It almost has the appearance of a stage setting covering several acres.

Maximum use is made of all this. The "town crier" walks the cobbled streets by night with his broad-brimmed hat, lantern and horn. There is a museum of medieval torture instruments, a doll and toy museum and a marionette theater. Rothenburg also has an incredible store that sells German Christmas items: tree ornaments, decorations, wrapping paper, toys, Advent calendars and the like, the whole year round.

The first-class Hotel Eisenhut, right in the center of town, fits perfectly into this setting. It is formed from several patrician houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and is full of nooks, crannies and all the appropriate furnishings. For all that, however,

you find a vintage you like particularly, get a few bottles at the hotel's wine shop for later enjoyment at home. Outiders associate the name Messerschmitz more with an airplane than a hotel. It is no coincidence. Aircraft builder Professor Willy Messerschmitz is of the old Bemberg family that operates the hotel. But the hotel precedes him by several generations. It now is in the hands of the sixth generation.

Not all of Franconia's picturesque towns are on the Romantic Road. Bamberg, to the north of Nuremberg, can hold its own with any of them. Its special beer has a smoked flavor, like ham.

Bamberg's 150-year-old Romantic Hotel Weinhaus Messerschmitz combines first-class comfort with the flavor of the 1000-year-old city. Try the golden Franconian wine in the cozy Hubertusküche, and when you find a vintage you like particularly, get a few bottles at the hotel's wine shop for later enjoyment at home. Outiders associate the name Messerschmitz more with an airplane than a hotel. It is no coincidence. Aircraft builder Professor Willy Messerschmitz is of the old Bemberg family that operates the hotel. But the hotel precedes him by several generations. It now is in the hands of the sixth generation.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Berlin Strengthens Position as Trade Fair Capital

WITH over a century of trade fair experience behind it, Berlin continues to be a major convention center, regularly organizing events of international scope. Since 1979, the International Congress Center Berlin has enriched the city with a communications center and, after eight active years, underscored Berlin's claim to being one of the leading convention cities of the world. Berlin profits in several ways from the long list of national and international conferences and meetings. Convention visitors bring along buying power; the convention business creates and preserves jobs in the city; and, not least of all, media coverage gives worldwide publicity to events in the ICC Berlin, providing Berlin with a considerable increase in prestige throughout the world.

More than 3,500 conventions and 650 cultural and entertainment events have drawn 3.1 million visitors to ICC Berlin since its opening. According to the latest report by Brussels-based Union of International Associations (UIA), whose annual statistics record meetings by international associations, Berlin remains uncontested as Germany's number one convention city and ranks seventh in the world, after Paris, London,

Geneva, Brussels, Madrid and Vienna. The internationally outstanding utilization quota—an average of 75 percent—and the remarkable status of advanced bookings for national and international conventions through the end of the century, justify the construction of the ICC Berlin as an important infrastructure investment in the future of the city.

Of those 3.1 million visitors to ICC Berlin events since 1979, some 473,000 have come from outside the city. Their purchasing power is estimated at \$16 million DM (\$286 million), a significant figure which translates into increased sales in restaurants and hotels, in cultural and entertainment areas and in the retail sector, which in turn raises total revenues.

These quantitative results, together with the successful work of the ICC's professional team, have in recent years received international recognition. In 1986, for the third consecutive year, the readers of *Conferences & Exhibitions International*, a European magazine published in Britain, voted the ICC Berlin best convention center of the year. These readers' sponsors and organizers of national and international conventions, based their choice on the overall impression and multifunctional aspects of ICC

facilities, their modern and technical equipment and ICC's organization and execution of events.

Today, no convention hall in the world can exist without an attractive environment. Berlin provides a favorable location for the convention business because of its economic, scientific and cultural institutions, the technical and scientific potential of its two universities and its productive research institutes. Good transportation links constitute an additional trump card.

Recent technological developments have generated a profusion of new subject matters that, in turn, generate the need for new forums. The ICC Berlin makes its contribution as a communications and service center. Its events facilitate the dialogue between business and science and make possible the transfer of know-how from and to Berlin. Technical development creates further specializa-

tion, strengthens the need for further training, contributes to the founding of new special-interest associations and creates the need for more trade fairs.

With 80 meeting rooms that can accommodate from 20 to 5,000 people, an extensive lobby floor and direct connection to the Berlin Fairgrounds, the ICC Berlin offers ideal conditions for adapting to the needs of conventions and exhibitions.

AMONG the newest of Germany's 29 gambling casinos are the three in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The first of the trio was opened in the historical city of Aachen in 1976, followed by state-licensed establishments in the spa town of Bad Oeynhausen and in the city of Dortmund.

Despite increasing competition on the worldwide convention market, the outlook for the ICC Berlin continues to remain favorable. Large-scale events such as the World Congress for Dermatology 1987, with 7,500 participants, the meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund 1988, with an expected 11,000 people, the World Congress for Chemotherapy 1991, with 10,000 delegates, and the World Congress for Cardiology 1994, with 12,000 attending, as well as hundreds of small- and medium-sized gatherings that are already firmly booked far into the next decade—all these bode well for the successful continuation of ICC Berlin.

mation tours for more than 850 groups. The plan calls for a possible fourth casino to be opened in the state.

In addition, the three casinos annually contribute about \$14 million to their own welfare foundation to aid handicapped children and older persons.

The Internationales Spielcasino Aachen, housed in a stately resort hotel and casino built in 1916, is located in the spa area of Aachen. Twelve roulette tables provide most of the action, although there are also four tables for blackjack and two for baccarat. Slot machines are not a fixture here. Betting starts at 5 p.m. daily, and in all German casinos, guests are required to dress for the occasion (tie and jacket for men); guests in black or gowns are not uncommon. Last year, 282,000 people tried out their luck at this establishment.

Among the additional distractions is a two-star restaurant that has won acclaim as a gourmet trendsetter in West Germany. It was the first feature in a nationwide television series

on outstanding German restaurants.

Spielcasino Bad Oeynhausen, which has been dubbed "Westphalia's Gateway to Good Luck," is located in a warm-springs health resort between Hannover and Osnabrück. Here the visitor will discover 39 slot machines and almost as many electronic roulette machines, which have a somewhat larger turnover than the eight roulette tables and two blackjack tables. (The usual mandatory dress code in German casinos does not apply to machine players.) Close to 240,000 luck-seekers passed through this gateway last year. And when they weren't gambling, they could enjoy the casino bars, Park Café and the Restaurant Lenné. The casino opens at 5 p.m. daily.

Spielbank Hohenburg lies in the south side of the Ruhr industrial city of Dortmund, conveniently close to superhighways (Autobahns) A1 and A45 and with parking space for 600 cars. This is the most popular of the three casinos, drawing

The "New" Frankfurt: Geared to Tourism

STAY a while" could be the motto of Frankfurt's tourist officials, who are trying to tell the world that there is more here than banks, business and the busy airport. True, this compact city on the Main River has Germany's tallest bank buildings, but here too are more half-timbered houses than in medieval Miltenberg, in the nearby Mainatal (Main Valley).

The practical decision to shovel away wartime rubble to make way for broader streets for cars and local transportation helped pave the way for Frankfurt to become the capital of Germany's *Wirtschaftswunder* (Economic Miracle), but was not calculated to win any awards in a "my favorite city" contest. Frankfurt has undergone an expensive facelift in recent years after almost three postwar decades in which it was better known for the bawdy than for the beautiful. The visitor should forget how easy it is to get out of this city and enjoy the "new" Frankfurt.

The bombed-out eyesore of the *Alte Oper* (Old Opera) has been returned to its 19th-century magnificence, a row of half-timbered houses restored to their place facing city hall (*Römer*) and museums opened or planned on both sides of the Main.

Pedestrian zones in the center of the downtown area encourage people to slow down and stroll. Restaurants and taverns have set out their tables and chairs on the same streets. Busy, bustling Frankfurt has

become a city for casual walking and for sitting down to look at the walkers in turn.

The visitor has really not savoried Frankfurt until he has explored the *Altstadt* and the *Französische Gasse* (literally, French Lane), a pedestrian street known for its food shops and restaurants which leads into the main shopping area, with its own pedestrian mall. A turn to the right takes one toward the city hall area, also worth investigating before your plane or train departs. Here is the cathedral, where the heads of the Holy Roman Empire were crowned for centuries, the small, neatly 700-year-old St. Nicholas Church, and a few steps away, the Main River and the landing stage for river excursion ships which also sail into the nearby Rhine.

Facing city hall is one of Frankfurt's 22 museums and there are more along the river. The city boasts that its architecture and cinema museums are unique in West Germany. Millions of years of evolution are on display at the internationally esteemed Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, and long before Frankfurt's facelift, the local zoo and the Palmengarten botanical gardens were attracting visitors on their own merits.

The visitor will still find plenty left to do. Not to be forgotten of course is the sampling of the ever-so-humble sausage that has made Frankfurt a household word around the world.

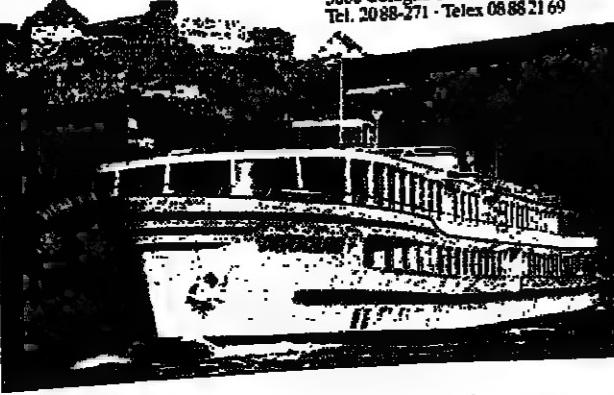
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London stock	P.14	Investment summary	P.14
Currency rates	P.14	Corporations	P.16
Commodities	P.14	OTC stocks	P.19
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.20

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 23-24, 1987

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

ECONOMIC SCENE

Answer to Savings Mystery:
The Budget Deficit Did It

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Foreigners now supply more savings to the U.S. economy than do Americans. In 1986, the inflow of foreign savings to the United States totaled \$142 billion, or 3.4 percent of the gross national product, while domestic savings amounted to only \$83 billion or 2 percent of GNP.

That development is worrying William C. Freund, chief economist of the New York Stock Exchange, who has just completed a study, "Investment and Saving: The Engine of Economic Growth," for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Without those foreign savings, Mr. Freund said in an interview this week, "the American economy would have been catapulted into a recession."

He agreed with Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, that the volatility in exchange and interest rates "provided a little taste" of how vulnerable our markets and economy have become to the expectations of foreign investors. Mr. Volcker remarked last week, "We are obviously in danger of losing control over our own economic destiny."

Even with the huge inflow of foreign savings, the savings rate in the United States fell to 6.1 percent in 1981-86, compared with 8 percent in the 1970s. Without the foreign savings, the net domestic savings rate was just 2 percent in 1986, compared with an average of 7.1 percent in the 1970s, 7.5 percent in the 1960s and 7.1 percent in the 1950s.

Part of the explanation for this steep decline in domestic savings is that personal savings, which averaged 5.5 percent of GNP in the 1970s, dropped to 2.7 percent in 1986. (GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments.) Corporate savings, represented by net corporate earnings, rose slightly, to 2.6 percent in 1986, from an average of 2.5 percent in the 1970s.

Thus, total private savings came down to 6 percent in the 1980s, a significant but not disastrous fall from the rates of 7.5 percent, 8.2 percent and 8 percent in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

BUT THE leading cause of the drop in the domestic savings rate in recent years has been the swelling of the U.S. budget deficit. Budget deficits count as "dissaving," which must be financed by foreign or domestic savers. Back in the 1950s and 1960s, the U.S. government's deficits annually absorbed less than half of 1 percent of GNP.

That percentage exploded to 5.2 percent in 1983 and was still at 4.8 percent in 1986. State and local governments ran a small surplus in 1986, but total governmental disaving still amounted to 4.3 percent of GNP.

As a result, net domestic savings fell to a mere 2 percent in 1986, compared with an average of 7.2 percent in the three preceding decades. If foreigners had not come to the rescue, Mr. Freund maintains, the United States would have had a colossal savings shortage, which would have "decimated investment plans and economic growth."

The solution to the savings deficit, he says, is to cut the federal deficit. Based on history, he sees little prospect of raising private savings in the short run. The incentives provided by tax cuts or retirement programs during the Reagan years had little or no effect on private savings; indeed, total net private savings, as measured by the Commerce Department, were one-fourth lower in 1981-86 than during the preceding three decades.

Whatever the stimulative effect of tax incentives on private savings might have been, it was more than outweighed by the effect of the swollen federal budget deficits on total domestic savings. To reduce dependence on foreign capital inflow and to sustain domestic investment, Mr. Freund contends that by 1991, the budget deficit needs to be cut by at least \$100 billion a year: "an amount close to what we draw in through foreign savings."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		May 22	
U.S. dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00
Brussels (d)	3.20	3.24	3.24
Frankfurt (d)	32.93	31.85	30.72
London (d)	1.737	2.064	—
Milan (d)	1.075	—	1.075
New York (d)	1.000	1.000	1.000
Paris (d)	1.2865	1.2865	1.2865
Rome (d)	1.041	1.041	1.041
Tokyo	146.55	146.55	146.55
Zurich	1.4663	1.4663	1.4663
1 ECU	1.1703	1.1703	1.1703
1 SDR	1.3064	1.3064	1.3064

Closing in London and Zurich, Geneva in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (ET). (d) Commercial banks. Figures rounded to two decimal places. (c) American money market fund. (e) Units of 100 francs of 1.000 (fr). Units of 1000 francs; not available: NL not available.

(f) 70 day and second: \$24.81/146.

Other Dollar Valances

Currency per U.S. dollar		Currency per U.S. dollar	
U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000
French franc	152.50	152.50	152.50
Austrian schill	1.2047	1.2047	1.2047
Swiss franc	1.2047	1.2047	1.2047
Belgian franc	37.10	37.10	37.10
British pound	1.344	1.344	1.344
Canadian dollar	1.0795	1.0795	1.0795
Egyptian pound	2.7777	2.7777	2.7777

Source: Interbank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BCCI (dollar, franc, dirham); Giscard (Paris). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Euro-currency Deposits		May 22	
U.S. dollar	1-month	5.00	5.00
Discount rate	5%	5%	5%
Prime rate	8%	8%	8%
Federal funds	10.50	10.50	10.50
3-month Eurodollar	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month Eurodollar	6.50	6.50	6.50
1-year Eurodollar	7.50	7.50	7.50
3-month CDs	6.50	6.50	6.50
Short-term	7.50	7.50	7.50
Discount rate	2.50/1.50	2.50/1.50	2.50/1.50
3-month interest	3.50	3.50	3.50
6-month interest	3.75	3.75	3.75
1-year interest	4.25	4.25	4.25
3-month CDs	3.50	3.50	3.50

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar); DIA, SF, Pound, FFU; Lloyd's Survey; Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Markets May 22

U.S. Money Market Funds		May 22	
1-month	7.10	7.10	7.10
2-month	7.10	7.10	7.10
3-month	7.10	7.10	7.10
4-month	7.10	7.10	7.10
1-year	7.10	7.10	7.10

Sources: Merrill Lynch, Reuters.

Gold

May 22		
A.M.	P.M.	
Hong Kong	470.25	470.65
Luxembourg	472.00	472.40
Paris (12.500)	470.00	470.40
London	470.50	470.90
New York	465.90	470.70

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank Credit Lyonnais.

EC Moves On Japan Imports

Sees High Tariffs For Electronics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community will push for sharply higher tariffs on several Japanese electronics imports to compensate for benefits Japan derived from the admission of Spain and Portugal into the trading bloc, its executive body said Friday.

The European Commission also said it had been monitoring imports of Japanese television sets, portable computers and machine tools, and would double tariffs on these products if it found that Japan had redirected exports of those products from the United States to Europe.

Also Friday, the EC industry commissioner raised the possibility of taxing steel companies to help pay for restructuring the industry.

An EC spokeswoman said that the commission would ask the Council of Ministers on Monday for authority to impose higher tariffs unless Japan agreed to open its market to European goods.

She said that the increase would be imposed on microwave ovens, compact disc players, digital audio tape players, nonprofessional loudspeakers and electronic organs.

The commission estimates that Japan's sales to the 12-nation community rose 30 percent last year and that Japan stands to gain about \$1.2 billion a year in lower import tariffs resulting from the admission of Spain and Portugal in 1986.

But the venture represents much more than a new name and ownership structure for Honeywell's computer business. Perhaps even more important, it represents a powerful alliance among these three large computer makers, which plan to pool much of their activities in research and development, production and marketing.

Although the alliance creates one of the world's biggest players in the computer business, many in the industry say that its size hardly guarantees its success.

The most immediate challenge facing Mr. Stern is that the Honeywell-Bull joint venture is to avoid being trampled by two other computer powers: giant International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Equipment, the Maynard, Massachusetts, company that has been dazzling the market with its new array of products.

Steelmakers pay a direct tax to the community, mostly to cover research and development costs. Officials at the conference said that Mr. Stern apparently wanted to increase this tax.

EC industry ministers are to discuss the future of the steel industry at a meeting in Luxembourg at the beginning of June. (AP, Reuters)

The Partners in the Honeywell Bull Joint Venture

The Strengths of Each

*(42.5% interest)**• Manufacturing expertise**• Turnkey solutions**• Major positions in West Germany and France**• Honeywell Information Systems**(42.5% interest)**• \$10 billion annualized sales**• Day-to-day management team**• N.E.C.**15% interest**• High-level management**• Research and Development cloud**• Honeywell has the right, which it can exercise, to require the sale of its 42.5 percent interest in H.I.S. to Bull by 1990, thus reducing Honeywell's share to 15.5 percent and raising Bull's to 65.5 percent.*

Financial Standing of the Main Partners

Honeywell, the parent company of Honeywell Information Systems, reported a \$36.1 million loss on sales of \$3.38 billion in 1986 and a \$407.7 million loss on the disposal of H.I.S. and a loss of \$3 million on H.I.S. operations. Below, results of H.I.S. and Compagnie des Machines Bull.

Revenue

In billions of U.S. Dollars

ACROSS

1 Mack and Lewis
5 Drill
10 Repair a tear.
15 Mil. groups
18 Declare openly
19 —surface
missis
20 "— who lived
in"—
21 Counterfei
22 Pathway
23 Proto finish
24 Prolates
25 Actress Garry
26 Advantage
27 Writer Rand
28 Defensive wall
30 Redact
31 Sir Isaac
33 String-and-top
game
35 Underwood
36 Steichen's
support
37 Black
nightshade
38 Ask earnestly
41 Ritter or
Beneke
42 Soviet
workers'
cooperative
43 Composer of
"Mikrokosmos"
44 Funny fence?
46 Bergman
role in
"Casablanca"

ACROSS

47 Minors' co-
signers
50 Astern
53 Wood sorrel
54 Whitman's
"Leaves
of —"
55 Derby
winner's
garland
56 Slip-up
58 Hill, to an Arab
59 Speech defect
60 Picked a card
61 Touch gently
62 Othouse
64 High dudgeon
67 Yggdrasil of
Norse myth
68 Maraca
69 Fragrant
unguent
70 Cabbagelike
plant
104 —
Rhythm"
105 Director Ponti
106 Some stars
108 "... like — of
steel": Shak
109 Aussie tennis
star
110 Maldives unit
111 Calls for
112 Tender cargo
113 Lamb's dam
114 Cambered
115 Boastful
116 Scupper, e.g.

DOWN

1 Kind of scoul
2 Dodger
3 Laughable
lyric, with
"The"
4 Annual
climber
5 — gown
6 Pinguid
7 Nonsense song
8 "— Magic,"
1948 song
9 Stack up
against
10 Reconnaissance group

DOWN

11 "... You Heard
Bark":
Thurber
12 Laughable
lyric
13 Turn up
14 Order, old
style
15 Nonsense part
16 Diocese part
17 Metalworker
21 Latter-day
Victoria
29 Student of
Guillaume de
Champoux

ACROSS

56 What baa birds
do
82 Ricochet
83 Almond
willows
86 Notched, as a
leaf
88 Half or third of
a dance
89 Sugary tidbil
90 Prominent
91 The Patrons of
Husbandry
94 Dimero
95 Alligator pear
97 Quartered
98 City on the
Truckee
99 Tool for
marking wood
101 Furthermore
102 Rajah's mate
103 Rajah's mate
104 —
Rhythm"
105 Director Ponti
106 Some stars
108 "... like — of
steel": Shak
109 Aussie tennis
star
110 Maldives unit
111 Calls for
112 Tender cargo
113 Lamb's dam
114 Cambered
115 Boastful
116 Scupper, e.g.

DOWN

32 A tic-tac-toe
loser
34 Titles
35 Big-A venture
39 Tucks away
40 Future grads
42 Worry word
44 Sausa, for one
45 Paint remover
46 "For me
—":
Browning
48 Dickens's Miss
Spinkov
49 Applications
51 Director of
"81."

52 Lofty perch
54 Voiplane
56 Tugs and punts
57 Can, provide
61 Violinist
Kreisler
63 High boot
65 Fall or drop
leader
66 Otherwise
71 Perfume

Learical By S. E. Wilkinson

56 Minotaur's
mieu
76 Baltic Island
77 Three, at times
88 Humorous
beginning for
pink or choo
82 A companion
of Meshach
84 Elevated by
wear
85 Dog tags, e.g.

87 Hart's —
Camp
88 — Magnon
man
89 Knickknack
90 Household
spirit
91 Burnished
92 Good-natured
93 Like some
birds' nests

94 Consumer's
concern
95 — Platte, La.
town
99 Nonunion
worker
100 Clouseau's ser-
vants
101 Hanes
102 U.S. auto pio-
neer
107 Venus or Mi-
nerva

BOOKS

managed to survive five years and died of a heart attack.

What happens to individuals during this brief, tortured span between life and death? How do they cope? And how do others, notably the families, behave toward the dying patients? These questions and their answers form the core of a powerful and unusual book entitled "This Far and No More" written by Andrew H. Malcolm, the Chicago bureau chief of The New York Times.

The central figure of this true story is Emily Bauer (a pseudonym), a 40-year-old child psychologist who contracted the disease shortly after the birth of her daughter. It began unobtrusively enough when she lost her footing and stumbled getting out of a taxi. Then it progressed. Over weeks and months the degeneration of the motor nerve cells in her spinal cord and in a part of her brain weakened her until she was forced into a wheelchair. Then, as the ravages of the disease continued, it made her helplessly bedridden and dependent on machines for feeding and breathing. The tragedy, or perhaps the

dark side of a divine irony, is that her mind remained clear and alert throughout the ordeal, giving her in effect a ringside seat at her own dissolution, whose grim progress she recorded faithfully in her diary.

As each turn of the disease occurred, the author chronicled her reactions and the psychological effects on a loving husband, her children and other family members. First there was a denial of reality, a sense of disbelief in being doomed in this way (it would end in a short while, she said, and I will go back to picking up my career and living normally). This stage was followed by rage at having to undergo the torture of an unfair fate. In time there was a slow admission to reality often punctuated by the hope of beating the disease, indeed, of being honored as the first patient to overcome it. The realization that nothing worked, and there were no miracles, came slowly after encounters with spiritual healers, special diets and prayer. Eventually, fed by a straw through her nose, breathing with a respirator, blinking her eyes to communicate, her body a shrunken shell, she finally asked to die.

But the United States' medical-legal ethics complex refused to accept this solution, at least not without a struggle. Only after weeks of discussion with the help of lawyers and understanding doctors was the request granted, and it was her husband who ultimately helped pull the plug.

The wonder of this compelling story is that, even though you know the ending, you cannot let go once you begin to read. Interwoven with the text are carefully chosen passages from her diary, which she writes almost to the very end with any means at her disposal — an electric larynx that transforms sounds into words, her barely moving lips which somebody reads and transcribes, her expressive eyes, and finally with a controlled twitching of the body to activate a printer.

It is a grim and sad story, well told. However, those who need a message from this severe and relentless test of the human spirit will probably be disappointed. The author, retaining his role as reporter and storyteller to the end, leaves that to others.

Lee Edson, who has written seven books and numerous articles on science and medicine, wrote this review for The New York Times.

THIS FAR AND NO MORE:

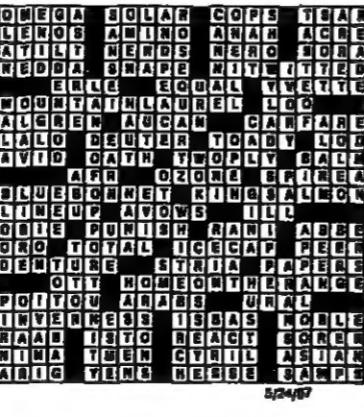
A True Story

By Andrew Malcolm. 247 pages. \$17.95. Times Books, 130 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Reviewed by Lee Edson

Of all the diseases that afflict the human species, perhaps the cruelest and most unforgiving is amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Lou Gehrig's disease, named after the powerful Yankee home run hitter of the 1920s and '30s who succumbed to the incurable disease in 1941. Unlike its cousin, multiple sclerosis, which is often marked by numerous remissions and surges of false hope that may go on for decades, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, at least in its severest form, moves rapidly and inexorably to strip its victims of all movement, muscle by muscle, until they are reduced to total paralysis, unable to talk, eat or even breathe without help. Victims of this terrifying but fortunately rare disease — each year there are perhaps two to seven cases per 100,000 people — seldom live more than three years, though Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



GUESS WHAT! MR. WILSON HAD A CONTEST AND HE SAYS I WON A TRIP TO SUMMER CAMP!

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Dennis the Menace

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SPORTS

Snyder's 3 Home Runs Lead Indians Past Twins

United Press International

CLEVELAND — Cory Snyder, mired in a slump, found that there really is power in positive thinking. Snyder followed advice from teammate Steve Carlton on Thurs-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

day and imagined himself belting the ball. He did, hitting three home runs to power the Cleveland Indians to a 6-3 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Snyder, who had entered the game with seven hits in his previous 70 times at bat, said afterward that Carlton, a veteran pitcher who could hit, "told me to imagine myself hitting well. He said that would help me think more positively. It definitely worked."

The three solo homers, in the second, fourth and eighth innings, highlighted Cleveland's five-homer

barrage. Tony Bernazard and Mel Hall also hit solo homers.

"Snyder wasn't particular," said the Twins manager, Tom Kelly. "He hit a fastball, he hit a change-up and he hit a curveball."

It was the 13th time in Indians history a player has hit three home runs in a game.

Phillies 6, Dodgers 3: In the National League, in Philadelphia, Jeff Stone hit a two-run homer and Juan Samuel and Luis Aguiar added solo shots for the Phillies.

Cubs 8, Reds 7: In Chicago, Bob Denner lined a two-out home run off John Franco in the ninth inning as the Cubs. Eric Davis hit a major-league leading 16th Homer and drove in five runs for Cincinnati.

Cardinals 7, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Bob Forsch, appearing in his 400th game, drove in two runs and pitched seven innings for St. Louis.



Dwight Gooden pitching in Norfolk, Virginia, in his third start since undergoing cocaine rehabilitation. He went six innings for Class AAA Tidewater in an 8-5 victory over Maine, giving up nine hits and three runs. The New York Mets hope Gooden can return to the majors early in June.

At Indy, the Thrill of Speed, the Imminence of Death

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Standing atop the knee-high pit wall, not five feet (1.5 meters) from the track itself, I leaned out hesitantly, craning to see the car I knew was approaching from the thunderous rumbling in the distance. It was a midweek practice day at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in the spring of 1972. A driver had the entire course to himself for 15 minutes or so, and without any concern for traffic he was free to stand on the throttle and goose every ounce of speed from his engine.

I was in Indianapolis covering the championship series of the old American Basketball Association, and I'd gone to the track because a friend insisted that regardless of how lunatic I thought auto racing was, I had to go watch an Indy car run and get close enough to feel the palpable surge of speed as the car roared by. So I stood on the pit wall waiting, half-scared that the car would hit me and half-crazy with a teenage urge to run across the track in its path.

It went by in a heartbeat. It was a bright, buttery yellow, and it had a number on the side that was just a blur. I stood there shivering as it passed, thrilled, but paralyzed by the terrifying sound of the engine and the raw, uncompromised power of speed. The car moved at more than 200 mph (322 kph), and its wake left a choppy current of air as warm as a slap in the face.

Speed had always unnerved me. I didn't drive fast, and I didn't like riding with people who did. But watching this car whoosh by me, slung low like a panther, this was different, exhilarating. I wanted to see this again. I wanted to see it for real, the full flight of 33 racers going at it, hornets swarming into the first turn, louder than any raid sirens.

The next May, I went to the Indianapolis 500 for the first time, undeterred by the fact that a veteran driver, 46-year-old Art Pollard, was killed in qualifying. Death was a fact of life for Indy-car drivers, a shadow on them all the time. For most of the drivers, the danger that hovered over their work accentuated the thrill.

I became infatuated with the drivers and with Gasoline Alley, the garage area where they relaxed as the mechanics fine-tuned the cars. Some of the drivers were reclusive, suspicious types, but many were confident and dared to create the impression that anything was possible with them, even conversation. More so than the grimmer stock-car circuit, the Indy 500 attracted a stylish, mannered set of hangars-on, befitting the buffed sleekness of the machines. Gasoline Alley had a surprising European elegance, a dry-wit cocktail hour sophistication as evidenced by drivers like David Hobbs, a raffish Briton; Mark Donohue, a Brown University graduate, and Peter Revson, the cosmetics heir. Hobbs still races a bit. Donohue and Revson are dead.

The two days before the race the central Indiana sky was low and thick, and the morning of the race it rained, delaying the start four hours. Not five seconds after the race began, heading toward the first turn, two cars in the sixth row — David (Salt) Walther's and Jerry Grant's — brushed wheels. Walther's flew topsy-turvy into the air, landed, veered right, towards the crowd, crashed into the wall there, shearing off two concrete poles, and came apart violently, showering smoke and flames over the track and onto the spectators as it disintegrated. Rebounding off the wall, Walther's car flipped onto its back and spun chaotically as the following drivers desperately tried to avoid it as well as each other.

Ten cars were entangled in the mess, baptized in the sudden fire of the Indy. Nine of the drivers escaped serious injury and were working on their cars within hours. Twelve spectators were hurt or burned — none seriously — struck by chunks of the cars that passed through a flimsy wire fence. Only Walther, a 25-year-old rich kid from Dayton driving a car his daddy owned, was badly hurt, burned, but said to be recovering nicely.

The race was not restarted that day; a cold, furious rain washed the track of the oil, blood and everything else but the solid debris from the wrecks. Nor was the race run the next day; the drizzle began as the cars were on their pace laps and fell for hours. Five successive days brought rain. The drivers were par-

to a hospital by the helicopter they keep trackside for such emergencies, but he died five weeks later.

One of the crewmen who ran to help Savage was Armando Teran, 23, who was working in Graham McRae's pit. Teran was fatally hit from behind by a fire truck also rushing to Savage's aid. The force of the blow bumped Teran's body 10 feet into the air. He bounced off the hood of the truck to the pavement and tumbled, stopping 35 feet down Pit Row.

I'm reminded of that race by the epidemic of crashes during qual-

ifying and time trials for this year's Indy. There have been no deaths, but surely some are coming. Thirty-three drivers have died at Indy, in practice or in the 500 itself. Six of the 33 drivers who started the 1973 race are dead, five in vehicle accidents. It's disturbing to think that boxers sometimes try to kill each other in the ring. But in auto racing, they sometimes give the impression they want to kill themselves.

Gordon Johncock won the 1973 Indianapolis 500, which was ended because of rain after 332.5 miles.

I left the racetrack at 9 that night and never went back.

ticularly frustrated by delays. By the time the race actually started — two days late, and again under a threatening sky — they were noticeably edgy, a perilous condition in their line of work.

For 57 laps the race proceeded unevenly. But on the 58th David (Swede) Savage, a 26-year-old fresh-faced blond, lost control of his car and it crashed, first into the inside wall, then the outside wall, exploding spectacularly, like a comet, and disintegrating into pieces of twisted metal. Savage was conscious when he was evacuated

to a hospital by the helicopter they keep trackside for such emergencies, but he died five weeks later.

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Gordon Johncock won the 1973 Indianapolis 500, which was ended because of rain after 332.5 miles.

I left the racetrack at 9 that night and never went back.

A.J. Foyt, in a Lola-Cosworth, crashing into the wall at the first turn of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway during the final practice session for Sunday's Indy 500. Emerson Fittipaldi also crashed and had to switch to a back-up car. Both drivers were unharmed.

SCOREBOARD**Auto-Racing****Basketball****Baseball****Indy 500 Lineup**

The revised lineup for the Sunday's Indianapolis 500, (driver, car number, chassis number, engine, manufacturer, nation, nationality, U.S. unless otherwise indicated).

Row 1: Mario Andretti, N.O.S., Lake-Imper Chevrolet, 215.900 miles per hour (320.090 kilometers per hour). Bobby Rahal, No.1, Lotus-Cosworth, 210.600. Rick Mears, No.2, March-Cosworth, 210.400. Al Unser, No.3, March-Cosworth, 208.200. Jeff Krosnoff, No.4, March-Cosworth, 210.200. Michael Andretti, No.5, March-Cosworth, 210.200. Arturo Merzario, No.6, March-Cosworth, 210.200. Eddie Cheever, No.7, March-Cosworth, 210.200. Rick Mears, No.8, March-Cosworth, 210.200. Rick Mears, No.9, March-Cosworth, 210.200. Al Unser, No.10, March-Cosworth, 208.200. Al Unser, No.11, March-Cosworth, 208.200. Tom Sneva, No.12, 1984 March-Cosworth, 207.500. George Follmer, No.13, March-Cosworth, 207.500. Emerson Fittipaldi, No.14, March-Cosworth, 207.500. Rick Mears, No.15, March-Cosworth, 207.500. Emerson Fittipaldi, No.16, March-Cosworth, 207.500. Emerson Fittipaldi, No.17, March-Cosworth, 207.500. Emerson Fittipaldi, No.18, March-Cosworth, 207.500. Emerson Fittipaldi, No.19, March-Cosworth, 207.500. 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POSTCARD

Lunching Early in Lyon

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

LYON — At sunset, the pastel shades of Old Lyon take on a Florentine beauty, reflected in the ripples of the Saône. Dominated by the Basilica of Notre Dame on the Fourvière hill, Lyon takes easily to its role as France's second city — and some locals would have it — as "the deputy capital."

The basilica, where Cardinal Albert Decourtray, the primate of the Gauls, officiates, gives a spectacular allure to what the Lyonnais call "the hill that prays." Opposite stands the Croix Rousse hill, traditionally known as "the hill that does the work."

In past centuries, it was the principal site of the silk industry that made Lyon, or Lugdunum as the Romans named it, a center of commerce and power. Beneath the two hills lies what one modern chronicler of Lyon life has dubbed "the peninsula that eats the money."

Here, on the last kilometer or two of land before the Rhône and the Saône, on whose confluence Lyon lies, join and head south to the Mediterranean, is the city's business center. With its own Bourse, dozens of local banks and the prestigious names of international banking, such as Chase Manhattan, the peninsula exudes a self-confident air of prosperity.

But Lyon is much more than just prying, working and earning money. With full justification, it is known as one of the centers of French cuisine. The restaurants, from the famous and multi-starred to the simplest bistro, are welcoming and bustling. Always full, somehow they are never so full that a free table cannot be found.

There is nothing "nouvelle" about the food served. Even an-douillettes, chitterling sausages, are likely to come served in a creamy, mustard sauce or steamed in Beaujolais. Happily adjacent to the Beaujolais country, Lyon is a city where the visitor can risk even the lowest wine in the lowest bar and be sure of a fresh, pure taste. Lunch in Lyon, at one of the many fashionable bistros in the old town or brasseries in the business center, appears to be some sort of high mass for the stomach, a rite that it would almost be sinful to miss.

According to Pierre Mérindol,

the author of two books on the city, lunch is without doubt the most important event of the day, bringing "sensual pleasure for even the most somber banker." But the importance of lunch with friends or associates, he says, is dwarfed by another sort of meal — that which the Lyonnais eat alone.

"Good cooking is a source of inspiration. Far from clouding his spirit, the quality of a good wine or an old brandy makes him agile and shrewd. Salacious, too." Mérindol, in a book entitled "Lyon: Blood and Money," which talks about many things besides food and wine, describes one local personality whose taste buds would spend weeks preparing for the first woodcock of the season.

When the word came that the game was in the bag, he would head for his favorite restaurant for a solitary meal. There would always be two white tablecloths. One lay on the table, under the silver dish carrying the bird. The second was delicately placed over the table and over the customer's head, like a towel over an inhalation, to ensure that not a trace of the precious vapors could escape.

This month, the trial of Klaus Barbie, for crimes committed during the World War II Nazi occupation of the city, gave Lyon a chance to put itself on the map. The city authorities planned a major promotion campaign, and did not forget to include two restaurant guides in an elaborate press kit issued to the nearly 1,000 accredited journalists and broadcasting technicians who arrived for the opening.

But it transpired that the court hearings would not begin until 1:30 P.M. each day — right at lunch time. Lyon's restaurateurs were equal to the challenge. They quickly put the word out: They would open at 11 A.M. to allow all those who wanted to grab an early two and a half hour lunch before the court opened. At first, there were few takers and most of them seemed to be locals. As time went by, however, visitors adjusted their gastric time clocks and the restaurant trade started to pick up.

Now, some of France's most famous television faces and lawyers head mid-morning for the terrasses of Old Lyon. Alone, of course.

'Stars Wars': The Lucas Saga

By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — One decade ago, the Millennium Falcon sailed the skies of the Galactic Empire for the first time — and transformed the motion picture industry.

"Star Wars" opened on May 25, 1977, and became the most successful movie in history. The saga of Luke Skywalker, Han Solo, Obi-Wan Kenobi and Darth Vader sold more than \$400 million worth of tickets in North America alone. "Jaws," in second place, was \$125 million behind.

The unprecedented success of a movie set in a galaxy long ago and far away turned Hollywood's attitudes toward science fiction upside down, changed the industry's definition of summer, re-established symphonic music in films, exploded the boundaries of special effects, helped unleash years of movies aimed at teen-agers, gave new importance to sound, created a pop mythology, and made merchandising the characters from a movie as important as the movie itself.

It also turned a shy 33-year-old director from California's sun-baked central valley into a movie mogul.

Looking back 10 years, George Lucas still remembers what he hoped for then: that "Star Wars" would make enough money to allow him to produce a sequel. "Star Wars" was actually "Episode IV: A New Hope" of a nine-film saga that had played in his mind for years as a serial.

What happened was "pretty amazing" he said in his slow, careful country twang. He was telephoning from Skywalker Ranch, his 3,000-acre film-production domain in northern California — 3,000 acres of redwood groves, meadows of wild flowers, and state-of-the-art post-produced equipment.

Since he finished the "Star Wars" trilogy with "Return of the Jedi" in 1983, he has been lending his name and financial clout to other people's movies ("Howard the Duck") or collaborating with Steven Spielberg ("Indiana Jones"). Now, in London, he is making "Willow," his own undistinguished fairy tale populated by elves, fairies and trolls — reworking the themes of good vs. evil and personal accountability that were to him the essence of "Star Wars."

"The underlying issues, the psychological motives, in all my movies have been the same," he said. "Personal responsibility and friendship, the importance of a compassionate life as opposed to a passionate life."

He said he thought the success of "Star Wars" was the combination of "classic themes told in an innovative way." Lucasfilm has been responsible for creating advanced editing equipment and a new sound system for theaters. Industrial Light and Magic, Lucasfilm's special effects company, has revolutionized special effects. "Film is a very technical medium," Lucas said. "New technology — whether it's new film stock or electronic editing or special effects — enhances the tools you have available and expands your vocabulary. But they don't make a picture successful. A film is not about technique. It's about ideas."

The "Star Wars" trilogy has sold more than \$1.2 billion worth of tickets and \$1.5 billion worth of books, toys, pillows cases, T-shirts, posters and lunchboxes. Although "E.T." has replaced "Star Wars" as the world's biggest box-office success, George Lucas's trilogy remains, according to Lucasfilm's vice president of licensing, Howard Roffman, "the most successful 'boys' toy phenomenon."

"Star Wars" reiterated the lesson that had been taught by "Jaws": two years earlier, Teen-agers and young adults would go back again and again to a movie that excited them.

"Star Wars," however, taught a new lesson: that a phenomenally successful movie could be made without star actors and from original material. "Jaws" and "The Exorcist," the film's closest rivals, had come from best-selling books. "E.T." and "Raiders of the Lost Ark" would come from the heads and technique of Steven Spielberg and George Lucas.

"Star Wars" also outdated the truism that science fiction had a limited audience. George Lucas transcended the limits by taking the morality and characters of the western, a dying genre, and transposing them to outer space.



George Lucas

"George Lucas effectively moved the summer forward two weeks, from the middle of June to the end of May," said Tom Sherak, president of distribution at 20th Century Fox. "The Wednesday before Memorial Day is called George Lucas Day. This weekend Paramount opened 'Beverly Hills Cop II' on George Lucas Day."

If the effects of "Star Wars" on the movie industry were great, the effects on Lucas were greater. It allowed him to finance "The Empire Strikes Back" and, with the profits of that movie, to build Skywalker Ranch and his film technology empire and to reap a personal fortune of \$30 million — most of which he eventually lost in a divorce from his wife of 15 years.

As the Force and Darth Vader entered the language as symbols of good and evil, Lucas found himself the target of fans and fanatics, to a point where — already solitary — he became almost a total recluse.

"That kind of success is very difficult to deal with, very disruptive to one's personal life," said Lucas, who has just turned 43. "It took eight years and a lot of creative energy and emotional torment to complete the movies. Then the divorce. Divorce is a very difficult thing financially and emotionally. I went into a several-year tailspin."

He pulled out of the tailspin simply by growing a little. "I am older. That counts for a lot. And I am a little bit wiser. Age mellows one out. There's a threshold you pass at 40. You become a little bit more accepting of life and settle in. You don't fight it so hard."

Universal, which had made and profited from Lucas's "American Graffiti" and United Artists turned down "Star Wars" before Alan Ladd Jr. convinced the 20th Century Fox board to allow him to gamble \$39 million on a science-fiction film. "Looking back, I get a perverse enjoyment," Ladd says today.

Ladd, now chairman of MGM Pictures, made a deal this week to distribute "Willow," which Ron Howard is directing and Lucas is taking the risk of financing himself. From "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with Mickey Rooney as Puck in 1935 to Ridley Scott's "Legend" and Jim Henson's "Labyrinth" in 1986, fairy tales have been commercially unsuccessful.

"I've had the idea for 15 years," said Lucas about "Willow," which he describes as "not a caveman movie or a knight-in-shining-armor movie but a movie that takes place on earth in B.C." Technology has finally advanced enough to supply the tools for him to make the movie.

As to the other six installments of "Star Wars," he said, "I'm kicking it around in my head. I keep mulling the story around to make it more interesting to myself, to bring tones and textures that excite me."

PEOPLE

No Head Count for Hess

British military authorities on Friday barred a West German census taker from entering Allied-controlled Spandau prison in West Berlin to include Rudolf Hess in the current nationwide head count. Peter Rebisch, president of the West Berlin parliament and a volunteer census taker, told a radio interview he wanted to include the 95-year-old former Nazi leader in the West German census. Hess, the former deputy to Adolf Hitler, has been the sole inmate of Spandau prison since 1966. He was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Nuremberg war trials in 1946. "Herr Hess is neither registered in West Berlin nor in West Germany and therefore the census does not apply to him," a British spokesman said.

One of Britain's most popular entertainers has come to the defense of Prince Charles against what he called "the desperate attempt" by tabloid newspapers to make it appear there is something wrong with Charles' mental health. The more sensational newspapers have printed several stories recently ridiculing the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II for his private trips to remote places. "I find this an outrage," Spike Milligan said in a radio interview. "Unfortunately the poor man is not in a position to set up litigation." The papers have kept track of the prince's recent trips, including one to a Scottish island where he spent three days working with local residents. The Sun ran the story of the Scottish visit under a big headline: "A Loon Again, Hermit Charles plants spuds on remote isle."

An English hotel owner, Peter Hands, is offering "politics-free" vacations to Britons desperate to escape the monthlong election campaign. Guests who forget the no-politics rule at the Hypnos Hotel in Fairford, in western England, will incur on-the-spot fines of 20 pence (34 cents). Hands said, "We shall be disconnecting all televisions and snipping all the political references out of the newspapers." In the June 11 general election, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is seeking a third straight term.

Another footnote to the Gary Hart-Donna Rice story: Jim McGee and Tom Fiedler, two of the Miami Herald reporters who staked out Hart's Washington town house for a story that brought his presidential campaign to an end, have donated the shoes they were wearing to a University of Missouri School of Journalism fund-raising auction.

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